TEN PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,530—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Dec.	MALOJA	12500	....	—
1912 6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th „	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	....	—
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	....	—
30th „	MARMORA	10500	....	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	—
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	....	—
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	....	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens	5594	....	....	3 Jan.,'12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	....	....	13 Jan.	1912 15 Jan.
City of Sparta	5415	....	....	20 Jan.	...
City of York	7810	1912	8 Jan.	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb,
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	[illegible]
„ Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time,	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 1st Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 4th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri. 5th Jan.	6 a.m.†	direct,

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 10th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 30th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 30th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

30th December, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. „
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. „
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April „
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th „ „
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. „
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April „
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th „ „
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May „
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June „

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903	„ 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633	„ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 529	to 591*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 833	„ 953*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	24th Jan. 1912.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak, F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	„ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
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Hongkong
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Kobe
Liaoyang
London
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Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

It is said that " One of the most distinguishing peculiarities of the human race is the liking for personal adornment and eventually the love of the beautiful in any form."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
offer you an inexhaustible collection of the
MOST BEAUTIFUL
MOST ARTISTIC
MOST PRACTICAL
to make your selection for
GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
AND
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

You are offered a wealth of suggestions unequalled for VALUE, unequalled for NOVELTY and unequalled for PRACTICAL USE from an unparalleled Stock of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro-plate of the best quality only.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"
THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
White Rose 150° „ „
Chester 125° „ „
Devoe's 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES
IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF
THEIR MAJESTIES;
tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon :—
1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.
From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.
CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.

FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following :—
DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream de la cream) Rs. 2-14.
MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.
IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.
FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.

Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well-known High Class Houses.

Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL SCHEME, LAHORE.

MR. B. BRESLAUER of Bombay, a Student of the International Correspondence Schools of London (with branch at Wallace Street, Bombay) has been awarded the 1st Premium in the Competition opened by the Punjab Government for designs of the proposed Medical College and Research Institute of "THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL SCHEME", Lahore.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo (New Year Day.)

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding ACCOMMODATION in the AMPHITHEATRE, on the Apollo Bandar, on the occasion of the DEPARTURE from India of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES, THE KING EMPEROR and QUEEN EMPRESS, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, 1912, should be made in writing to the Undersigned, before the 3rd January, 1912.

2. When applying for Cards of admission, the address must be given in full and, also, the name of each person for whom a card of admission is required.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 26th Dec., 1911.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, are informed that by kind permission of Captain Chatfield, R. N., H. M. S. "MEDINA," will be open to inspection to them and the Ladies of their Families, on MONDAY next, 1st January, from 3 to 6-30 P.M.

Boats will leave the Apollo Bunder every half hour commencing at 3 P.M.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 27th December, 1911.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1912, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

1. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

2. Forwarding a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Trust.

3. Requesting approval to Municipal land being utilized for the construction of two roads in connection with Scheme No. VI.

4. (a) Forwarding a notification in respect of the First Alteration of the Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme and (b) giving notice for the acquisition of a portion of Chinch Bunder Road and a Chowky in connection therewith.

5. Government Letter—Forwarding Annual Administration Reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department for 1910-1911.

6. (a) Letter from Dr. Vinayak Sokarji Trilokekar and others—Forwarding a petition addressed to Government against the proposed introduction of compulsory revaccination in the City; (b) Letter from the Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League; and (c) Letter from Mr. Jal Sorab Mirzan, on the same subject.

7. Letter from Mr. Purshuram Khubchand—Requesting that tenders for the supply of grain and hay may be invited and dealt with separately.

8. (a) Memorial from Mr. Sadanand T. Bhandare and others—Protesting against the erection of public latrines and urinals on the site of a reclaimed well at Girgaum Road (Thakurdwar); (b) Letter from Messrs. Nanu Hormusji & Co., Solicitors, on the same subject.

9. Letter from Mr. J. B. Murzello—Requesting that certain works carried out at house No. 687—690, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, may be allowed to remain.

10. Letter from Mr. M. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy—Regarding a dispute in connection with the allowance of one-fifth drawback in respect of his properties in F and G Wards.

11. Letter from Mr. A. C. Rice—Applying for the post of Municipal Auditor for the year 1912-13.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12. Recommending approval to the acquisition of three plots of land required in connection with the Low Level Channel No. II.

13. Recommending that in reply to his letter complaining of inadequate supply of water at Dadysett Agiary Lane, Mr. Monji Sunderji be informed that the complaint was due to the stop-tap being obstructed.

14. Recommending that in reply to their letter, written on behalf of Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa, regarding a dispute in connection with certain building works at premises No. 124-126, Kambekar Street, Messrs. Nanu, Hormusji & Co., Solicitors, be informed that the Corporation see no reason to interfere in the matter.

15. Recommending sanction to the proposed construction of the New Boiler House and New Engine House at Love Grove at a cost of Rs. 2,03,747.

16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 8,000 to supplement the grant for labour for Extra and Overtime Work at the Municipal Workshops.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,111 for shifting certain water entrances at Purbhadevi Road.

18. Recommending sanction to the temporary payment of a house allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Head Foreman, Municipal Workshops.

19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 250 to meet an excess in the grant for purchasing sand for the Vehar Filter Beds.

20. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1911-12.

21. Notice of motion from Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For granting an allowance equivalent to half a month's salary to all Municipal employes drawing Rs. 50 per mensem and under in commemoration of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties.

Letters from the Commissioner—

22. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for portions of DeLisle and Fergusson Roads.

23. Proposing the closing of the old Mogul Cemetery No. 26 at Queen's Road for burial purposes.

24. Requesting sanction to a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 132 being paid to Garib Goverdhan, late Mali at the Victoria Gardens.

25. Regarding measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the City.

26. Requesting sanction to a diversion of the proposed new road between Mazagon Road and Dockyard Road.

27. Forwarding statements of food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

28. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities.

29. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

30. Forwarding the Municipal Servants' List corrected up to 31st October 1911.

31. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

32. Government letter—Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the Bombay Improvement Trust's Sandhurst Road to Crawford Market Street Scheme.

Notices of Motions—

33—34. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim—(33) For obtaining particulars as to the set back line at Parel village at the junction of Parel Tank Road and the eastern entrance of the same and (34) For lighting Parel Cross Road running south-west from the junction of Fergusson and DeLisle Roads.

35. From Mr. J. G. W. Dunn—For moving Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to obtain power for regulating building operations in the City with a view to providing the formation of insanitary areas within the City.

36. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report regarding the purification of Municipal Lake Waters by the destruction of micro-organisms by the use of ozone.

37—39 Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (37) a statement of budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; (38) a list of outstanding reports; and (39) a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

40. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1910-11 together with the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

41. Regarding the causes of malaria in Bombay and the measures necessary for its control.

42. Regarding the improvement of private streets.

43. Regarding Water Connection Rules proposed to be made under section 274 (2) of the Municipal Act.

By Order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 545 of 1911.

Re WALTER H. RAYNER of Bombay European until lately carrying on business at Watson's Annexe and Colaba in Bombay and at Deolali as a Regimental Contractor under the style or firm of W. H. RAYNER & Co.; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed WALTER H. RAYNER has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 29th December, 1911.

NOTICE.

Estate of SHA KALIDAS PRAGJI (Porebunderwalla), late a Commission Agent, in the employ of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed KALIDAS PRAGJI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of March 1910, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 9th day of October, 1911, to MATHURADAS ZINABHAI, MANMOHANDAS KALIDAS and JIVANDAS PITAMBER, the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors, at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, the Attorneys for the said Executors, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will deal with the assets as directed by the said Will having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the said Executors.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

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Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay......Arr. 8-20 a.m

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi ...	27	30
" " Meerut ...	29	5
" " Saharanpur ...	30	59
" " Umballa ...	32	24
" " Bareilly ...	32	35
" " Bhatinda ...	33	21
" " Ludhiana ...	34	51
" " Ferozepore ...	34	58
" " Lahore ...	36	50
" " Kathgodam ...	37	30
" " Amritsar ...	37	59
" " Rawalpindi ...	44	31
" " Peshawar ...	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

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BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, Dec. 30th.

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R. G. KNOWLES,
R. G. KNOWLES,

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Miss MARIE TERRY,
Miss MARIE TERRY,
MR. IDRIS LEWIS, A. R. C. M.
MR. IDRIS LEWIS, A. R. C. M.
MR. IDRIS LEWIS, A. R. C. M.
Miss WINIFRED JOHNSON,
Miss WINIFRED JOHNSON,
Miss WINIFRED JOHNSON,
J. S. BENTLEY,
J. S. BENTLEY,
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AND
KELLY and ASHBY,
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JAS. BURY, General Manager.

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TUESDAY, 2nd "
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EVENING SESSION 6 to 8,

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

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BOMBAY Acting Manager.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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WANTED.

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G. O.,
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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Farnham House, New Marine Lines opposite the Mess, the valuable and artistic design French-polished teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, also few pieces by Robert, Breslaur, handpainted dessert service, crown Derby porcelainware, best platedware, dining table and chairs mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, show cupboard for platedware, Singapore cane furniture, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys jardineers, lady's and gent's writing tables, easy and Curzon chairs, English single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas, wind proof lamps, partition screen, fancy table ornaments, engravings, and water colour pictures Jost fan and iron safe etc., the property of A. M. Simpson, Esq., of Messrs. Brush Electric Co., and others.

The property of a gentleman—

1 Vulpes car slightly used, French-make, 14 horse power, 4 cylinders, 5 seated, side entrance, with magneto Ignition, hood, new Mitchelin tyres and lamps.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 67 bags Italian Potatoes.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Salemahomed.

67 bags balance out of 500 bags marked S.g. Italian. Potatoes ex s. s. "City of Athens"

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 30th December, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, goes well in saddle.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 pair of very handsome strong waler horses, good stepper.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of January 1912, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

By order of the concerned—

6 American New Century Needle Sewing Machine.

A consignment of English file and thief resisting safe by the Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham consisting of—

1 safe 24 by 18 by 18.
2 safes 26 by 20 by 20.
2 safes 28 by 22 by 22.
1 safe 32 by 23 by 23.

A small consignment of high-class electro-platedware and superior French bonzeware consisting of vases, jardineers, bread baskets, sweet dishes, silver sugar basins, call bells, salad bowls, French bronze and brass figures, vases, bowls, and Chinese and Japanese bamboo ware.

A lot of Japanese metal ornaments, albums, lacquered ware etc.

200 pieces Indian printed table covers.
60 doz. English plates, sizes 7" to 10"
50 doz. jugs.

On account of the concerned a consignment of Analine dyes:—

397 by 1-2lb. tins select a dilect violet, B (for dyeing cotton, wool and silk).

85 by 1lb. Durga leather brown 330 for dyeing leather.

90 by 1lb. brown leather Durga brown 17,276.

Besides about 1,800 lbs. scarlet, Naphtamine blue; ink black; jet black; Bonito blue; Excelda yellow, Naphtamine violet, fast green and other dyes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Laloobhai Becherdass and Co. of

50 square yards flooring tiles superior design No. 58.
50 " " " " , No. 61.

On account of the concerned—

100 square yards flooring tiles No. 3010.
100 " " " " No. 3004.
10 tons broken glazed tiles.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Fophalwadi opposite Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr Gajanan Moreshwar Joshi, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Prankorbai, daughter of Laldas Rupji, and widow of Gordhandas Pragji, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 18th day of October 1907, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATARDAY, the 6th day of January, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fophalwadi, opposite Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, and New No. 584, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 509, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5792, and Street No. 14, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—on or towards the east by the house of Marwadi Baldeo Shavnaran, on or towards the west by the house of Morarji Khimji, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Fophalwadi Lane, and on or towards the south by the stable of Tapidas Varajdas and were formerly and are now in the occupation of mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Maneklal and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th December, 1911.

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The Most
Enjoyable Way
to spend your
EVENINGS—
visit the
EXHIBITION OF
OLD BOMBAY

An unfailing fund of interest and pleasant entertainment.

Have you enjoyed the Thrills of the far-famed
HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RLY. ?
Have you wriggled and squirmed off the
JOY WHEEL ?
Have you taken your friends through the
HOUSE OF NONSENSE ?
Have you visited the Spider's Web
Birth of Flora, Cake-Walk,
Exhibits of Arts & Crafts ?
IF NOT
ARE YOU ALIVE ??

Every day new and varied Programmes in the
STADIUM.

Saturday, at 4-30 p.m.
HOCKEY MATCH.
Bombay V. Rifles vs. Y. Batt. R. H. A.

In the Evening at 9-45 p.m.
Special
MILITARY PROGRAMME
A display of magnificent spectacular interest and vibrant excitement.

MUSICAL RIDE
by R. H. A.

MIMIC BATTLE
by 96th Infantry Torch Light Tattoo.

SUNDAY
In the Evening only at 10 p.m.
A magnificent display never before equalled in India.
GRAND NAVAL BATTLE
IN
FIREWORKS.
Battleships, Cruisers and Torpedo Boats, storming a fort; all portrayed in FIRE with realistic effects and foreground of water.

Numerous other Novelties: Cascades of light & shimmering glory.
The whole a scene of
UNPARALLELED BRILLIANCE.

NOTE.—Admission 8 As. to the Stadium which includes free entrance to the Exhibition after the performance.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

Claims of the Civil Service.

Sir Frank Swettenham writes to the "Times" of the 2nd instant, a letter which will awaken some interest in India. He says:—

On the 14th July last, in the House of Commons, Colonel Seely read the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to a question put to him regarding the recent appointment to the Governorship of Mauritius.

The reply stated that it was true that a Military Officer holding that rank of Major had been appointed to the office of Governor of Mauritius, and Mr. Harcourt had added: "It must be understood that a Governorship lies quite outside of the ordinary course of promotion in the Colonial Service."

Everyone in these islands must be interested in the selection of the best available men for the responsible posts of Governors of British Colonies; but, as Governors are few, while Colonial Civil Servants are many, it is specially necessary that the high standard of that Service should be maintained and the legitimate aspirations of its members should not be discouraged. For many years the services of the Eastern Colonies have been recruited from candidates who pass successfully the same severe examination as that prescribed for the Home and Indian Civil Services. These men naturally succeed to the highest permanent posts in Great Britain and India, and there is no reason to suppose that they would not be equally successful as Colonial Governors. Where they have been given the opportunity they have already proved that this is the case. Is there, then, any sufficient reason to ignore the claims of members of an important service, who have proved their capacity and gained the most valuable experience of Colonial affairs and the management of coloured races, in favour of Military Officers or others, with no such training or experience? The question is a very serious one, and it is remarkable that no public protest has yet been made in the interests of a body of men who must perforce keep silence, but to whom the nation is far more deeply indebted than is at all realised.

The practice of putting men outside the Colonial Service into important Colonial posts is not new, but that only aggravates the case. Without labouring the point, it is sufficient to mention that the last four holders of the office of Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee, all of them soldiers, have been trust straight from that office into the highest posts in the Colonial Service, Major Chancellor, R. E., the new Governor of Mauritius, who obtained his military majority last year, is the latest of these appointments, whilst the others have held Governorships in Australia, Hongkong, Natal, and the Gold Coast, and Colonial Secretaryships in Cyprus and Malta.

Mr. Harcourt did not ask Colonel Seely to say that there are no men in the regular Colonial Service capable and experienced enough to fill such offices as these; he simply laid it down that "a Governorship lies quite outside the ordinary course of promotion in the Colonial Service." Unfortunately that seems to be only too true; but I write to ask you, Sir, why this most unmerited slur should be cast on the members of the Colonial Service.

It is not only that the men who enter the Colonial Service early, by the narrow gate of severe competitive examination, are to stand aside for Military Officers, who have been educated at Woolwich and elsewhere to perform entirely different duties, but this "dictum"—that Governorships stand apart—opens the door to every kind of jobber and when the Secretary of State suggests, as he did recently in the case of British Guiana that the salary of a Governorship should be raised in order that he may be able to put in the post a really suitable man, he gives us furiously to think.

I make no apology for asking you to give a little of your space to a matter of such great public importance, and I trust that the cause of the Colonial Civil Service will secure your invaluable support.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BATTALION ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 30th December.

1171. Musketry The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing asfollows:—(For all Classfiring members will take their sidearms to the Range).
Sunday, the 31st inst. "G" Coy.
Tuesday, the 2nd prox. "E" Coy,
Wednesday, the 3rd prox. "A" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1172. The Delhi Contingent will please return to Head-Quarters without delay all special issues of clothing and equipment in their possession.

1173.—A Proficiency Class will be started on Monday, the 8th Jan. 1912, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

1174. Maxim Gun.—The maxim gun Instructional Class will be discontinued from this date.

1175, —Leave. —The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 7128 Vol H. A. Eltoft, "G" Coy from 1st January to 1st March 1912,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Miniature Rifle Matches 25 to 27 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Sunday, the 31st inst., from 9 to 11 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MAXWELL—Dec 7, at 2 Grosvenor Place, S W to Capt Aymer and Lady Mary Maxwell, of a son.

MANNING—Dec 9, at Redwell Lodge, Weymouth, the wife of T Davys Manning, M B B S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—ROSE—Dec 7, at St Andrew's Church' Ashley Place, S W, Paul Victor Davidson, the Royal Worwickshire Regt to Dorothy Muriel Bateman, daughter of William Rose.

KENT—MILNER—Dec 2, at Victoria, B C Lionel Braund Kent to Kathrice Pearson, daughter of the late Capt Alexander Milner, Madras Staff Corps.

LETHBRIDGE—O'HARA—Dec 9, in London, Sir Wroth P C Lethbridge, Bart, to Kathleen, daughter of the late Robert O'Hara, barrister-at-law.

TWYNAM—GOODWIN—Dec 7, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas Charles Edmond, son of Sir William Crofton Twynam, K C M G, C C S, to Charlotte Wycliffe, daughter of the late Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, M A

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—Dec 6, at his residence, "Lambourne,' Weymouth, Major-Gen Ingram Francis Chapman (Indian Army), aged 80.

FLOOD—Dec 7, at Porthmawr, Crickhowell, Breconshire, widow of General Sir F B Solly Flood, KCB.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

HERAPATH—DAVISON—December 18, at St James' Church, Delhi, Conrad Boehm Herapath, 16th Rajputs, to Nina Constance Metcalfe Davison, only daughter of Major-General K S Davison, C B and Mrs. Davison.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Addresses will be delivered in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, at 6 p.m. by the Rev. Dr. Wherry, of Ludhiana, and the Rev. Dr. Ewing, of the Allahabad Christian College. College students and other Indian gentlemen, who understand English are cordially invited to attend.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"After Fifty Years or The Golden Wedding." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m; night session 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim:—"Be cautious, but if a business is concluded, stand by it."

BOMBAY CENTRAL FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.,) to-day, at the Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

REPORTED THEFT.—Madhavji Keshowji, a cloth merchant residing at Vithalwadi, has reported to the police the theft of jewellery of the value of Rs. 9,100 from his place of residence on Thursday night.

THEFT AT THE EXHIBITION.—Dwarkadass Narayanji, an employee of Haridass Chaturbhuj, a stall-holder in the Old Bombay Exhibition, reports the theft of three gold and one bronze medals valued at Rs. 460, between the night of the 26th, and the evening of the 27th instant.

ARMY PENSIONERS' DINNER.—A dinner in connection with the Army Pensioners' Benefit Fund was given in the Town Hall on Friday, when upwards of 40 officers and pensioners sat down. At the conclusion of the dinner "The King" and other toasts were drunk, and were followed by an impromptu concert.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koeber" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a.m. on Monday the 1st January 1912. Letters etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

PIR MOWLANA FAIR AT BANDRA.—This fair in connection with the second anniversary of the death of the late Pir Mowlana Mahomed Sultan Sufisaheb will be held on the Ghodbunder road, Bandra. It will commence on the 6th of January, and last for nine days. The late Moojawar of the Pir, Mr. Sheikh Enoos Sheikh Oosman having died recently. his two brothers, Sheikh Ismael Sheikh Oosman and Sheikh Ebrahim Sheik Oosman have been appointed as joint Moojawars in his place.

JUVEM AND THE CORONATION.—The little village town of Juvem was "en fete" on the 12th instant, in celebrating the King's Coronation at Delhi. The whole village was gaily decorated. At the invitation of Mr. K. R. Rane, the leading villager of the place, the inhabitants assembled in large numbers, and attentively listened to the short address which Mr. Rane delivered on the benefits of British Rule in India, and the blessings of peace and prosperity they enjoyed under it. The whole assembly then rose, and Their Majesties' photographs were garlanded amidst tremendous applause. The villagers afterwards dispersed, being evidently well pleased and happy with the numerous amusements, and sweetmeats that were provided for them.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Cock O' the North	Ord. Hume
Walze	Barcarolle	Oscar Fetras
Selection	Samson and Delilah	Saint Saene
Descriptive	Husking Bee	Thurban
Selection	Faust No. 2	Gounod
Sketch	Kismet	Markey
Selection	Songs of Scotland	Godfrey
Two Step	Cockney Band	Valentin
Selection	Voyage in a Troop Ship	Miller

LOST PROPERTY.—The following property awaits claimants at the Central Police Office:—Axle cap iron, umbrellas, cheques of various sums and pieces of paper, Govt. currency notes for Rs. 50 and Rs. 5; dogs, Gujerati books, disc iron and screw belt, lotas brown, stoves, purses leather, passes railway, hats straw, caps, etc, timber pieces, boxes wooden. bedding bundles, coats old, plates tin, motor, etc, pots brass, cots wooden, boas feather, binoculars, trunks tin etc, studs gold, placards advertisements, handas copper, badges brass, stamps postage, dishes German silver, boxes German silver, boxes brass, bags, pumps cycle, sticks, bodice lady's, cash, anklets silver, cloth chiffon white, sheeting zinc, and chair (lady's).

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—From the 1st of January, a system of deferred foreign telegrams will be introduced between India or Burma and (1) United Kingdom, (2) Germany, and (3) United States at half existing rates for foreign private telegrams via Eastern or Indo. Sender must state that the text is entirely in plain language and specify the language used. The supplementary instructions "lcf," "lco," or "lcd"—according as the language used is (1) French or (2) a language of the country of origin or (3) a language of the country of destination—should be inserted before the address, and charged, for as one word. Deferred foreign telegrams should be signalled under class prefix, "df" and transmitted after ordinary classed inland telegrams. New forms, "afd," which are being issued to offices should be used, but if these not available the usual foreign forms "af" should be used, and a red line drawn diagonally across the form. Further instructions are given in the supplementary fortnightly circular, which is being posted to offices.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. A. Lempriere, D. S. O., the Band of the 7th Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M., Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

....	Kaisermarsch	Wagner
Overture	Euryanthe	Weber
Xylophone Solo	Over the Sticks (Mrs. A. Buckle)	Le Brun
Rem. of Verdi	......	Godfrey
Descriptive Fantasia	A voyage in a troop-ship	Miller
Valse	Eugene Oneguin	Tschaikowsky
Trombone Solo	Lend me your aid (Cpl. S. Moon)	Gonnod
Sketch	By the Suwanee River	Myddleton
Entry of the Gods into Valhalla	Das Rheingold	Wagner
Selection	Dear Little Denmark	Rubens

ESCAPING FROM CUSTODY.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Framji Maneckji Oomrigar alias Sidhva, was charged with escaping from police custody.

It appears that the accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. While in the gaol, he was found to be ill and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was an indoor patient. A policeman was kept there to watch him. Taking an opportunity he ran away from the hospital. He was arrested and placed before the Magistrate. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was further sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for having once more attempted to escape from custody, while he was being taken to the Court.

The ramosi was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for allowing the prisoner to escape from his custody.

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

ON Sunday, New Year's Eve, the serving orchestra of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment will at the conclusion of the firework display from 11 o'clock to 12 o'clock, play a selection of Old English airs in the Central Bandstand, concluding with Auld Lang Syne.

ARRIVAL OF THE "DUFFERIN."

The R. I. M. S. Dufferin, Commander W. B. Huddleston, arrived here yesterday from Cape Town which port she left on 7th instant and called at Durban and Mauritius, with "Z" Battery R. H. A. 19th Brigade, R. F. A. and 3rd battalion Royal Fusiliers. The "Z" battery R. H. A., and 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, will remain on board and proceed to Karachi to-day. The 19th Brigade R. F. A., disembarked at the Sassoon Dock and proceeded to Kamptee and Poona yesterday.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The programme of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day will be reserved for a Regatta for the Escort Squadron.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

The Question of Freight Charges.

"Apropos" of the Indo-Ceylon Railway, the "Times of Ceylon" writes:—

"The visit to the East in the cold season of the Chairman and the Managing Director of the South Indian Railway will, we hope, result in improving the prospects of the early successful working of the Indo Ceylon railway. Apart from the need for speeding-up the completion of the connection, including the provision by the S.I.R. of the ferry steamers there are the important questions of customs inspection and through rates. For passengers, both first-class and cooly, both parties will doubtless be reasonable, and no hitch need be anticipated.

"It is with regard to freight charges that we expect to find the Ceylon Government holding out against drastic reductions. Not only will the charges made against the Ceylon Government railway for years past, as an engine of taxation be proved up to the hilt by the concessions that will have to be made, sooner or later, but the rates for the rest of the island will have to come down to corresponding figures. The Ceylon authorities will find that the great pressure which the S. I. R. will have to bring to bear to ensure the carrying of a paying quantity of freight will be irresistible. That railway is not going to spend many lakhs of rupees and then sit down to do nothing, while high Ceylon charges are maintained. Granted that our railway administrators will recast their ideas of through freight tariff, with or without great pressure from our neighbours, the reductions cannot long remain limited to the through route. We may have to carry on a strenuous agitation, but the public will eventually win, for it will be impossible for the Government to maintain the anomalous position that Indian goods can be brought to Colombo more cheaply than from our own Province of Uva; or even from the Central Provinces. One of the happy results of the Indo-Ceylon connection, contemplated from the beginning of the practical realisation of the project, has been the reduction of railway levies in Ceylon to satisfactory figures—figures that will encourage increased traffic and not hamper what already exists, which is the standout fact to-day.

"We understand that tenders for the ferry steamers have been received at the head-office in London of the S. I. R. Three vessels are required, and are to be built under the supervision of Sir William H. White, K.C.B., Consulting Naval Architect, and are to reach Daneshkodi not later than March, 1913. The vessels will not be cheap as they have to be high-powered with small draught. Their cost will be about £40,000 each. The maximum length specified is 250 feet; the maximum draught not more than 6 feet; carrying capacity 160 tons, with 4-foot freeboard amidships. There will be accommodation amidships for saloon passengers—both European and native—with a promenade deck on the roof of the saloon; and for 500 deck passengers, who will be under a permanent wood awning and canvas side screens will also be provided. Each vessel will possess six gangways; and motor-cars will find room on the upper deck forward Electric light will be used throughout. The vessels will, have steam turbines of the Parsons type, and probably water-tube boilers of the Yarrow type. Bengal coal is to be used, and the steamers are to be capable of maintaining an average speed for the 20 miles from pier to pier of at least 16 knots. It is anticipated that customs examination of passengers' baggage will be made during the voyage."

A CORDIAL invitation to France to desert England and join Germany and Austria in a new Triple Alliance is extended by the "Germania," the organ of the Roman Catholic Centre Party, which, together with the Conservatives, comprises the present Government following. The journal says:—"France would stand much better at the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary than at the side of England, by whom France after all is only banged over the ears. Germany, Austria and France would represent a combination equal to every hostile combination. An alliance with France on the other hand would be safer and more advantageous and pleasanter for Germany and Austria than the existing one with Italy, which during the Balkan crisis of 1909 did not fully honour its alliance obligations."

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

EN PASSANT.

To reverse the axiom of the Bard, "One joy doth tread upon another's heels"—for here we have the gaities of Christmas closely succeeding events of the King's visit. Somehow or other even the mock type of Christmas we experience out here is not altogether devoid of the old fashioned spirit of the season. With many of us it is the only sign that past associations remain to memory dear. Time's sickle here and there cuts away a soul which had, year after year, been remembered by a fugitive line, or the more familiar Card. Even to the settler, or soujourner, grown grey in this region of the sun, the season recalls perhaps the brightest hours of homeland, and this scribe full of years and service in exile may be excused if his meanderings carry him for the nonce back to bye ways of the past. It is not to the average City dweller at home that the more typical ways of Christmas come with full force. Chimes from the steeple reverberating through the din of the crowded thoroughfare, though bearing the same message, lack just that pristine meaning of the ourburst from the Norman turret of the village Church at the dawn of the glorious anniversary of Christendom. The homestead be it mansion, farm or cottage have borne the sign of busy fingers, generally those of the younger tribe, till wall and window pane waxed redundant with holly and laurel, while the misletoe (not a spray or two doled out with sparing hand as out here) was the prominent feature whose shade could encompass at a time half a dozen couples who might desire to celebrate affection in the sweet old (silly and you will) way. The writer in the throes of his old conceit must (and he believes he can claim good company therein) own to the soft impeachment of tasting the honey of the lip of every other body's sister but one's own. Ay? Ay? may be we of the hoary past could yet lead the way to re-establish the custom which (I quote from hearsay) the diffidence of the younger generation of the sterner sex is perhaps killing,—to the braving of the "aside" of the good housewife, busying herself in the dishing up of the feast,—"Old fool?" as she imagined a particular gusto in the manner her "Darby" had headed such a campaign. I knew an elderly gentleman (he became a near relation of the writer anon) who considered it his duty to go round his immediate neighbourhood of acquaintances, and familiar folk, and kiss every girl he could come across under the misletoe (he carried a reserve in his buttonhole for the purpose). But to revert a moment. Carol singing formed an important factor in old time Christmas seasons. And it required at times some courage to face the elements, though to be sure a hot drink was invariably forthcoming with the pence. One of my earliest recollections of Christmas attributes was a brass band from the market town, contingent to our paternal homestead, which year after year wound up its peregrinations appropriately (and designedly) at the latter for it was a cul-de-sac from which these retailers of harmony were not turned back without regalement in the form of a good spread in the kitchen with a liberal supply of home brewed ale and perry. Their shifting capacity in this direction was I mind a puzzle to my childish imagination. How Christmas 1911 broke in on the majority of my fellow citizens of Bombay, cannot be contemplated. Not a hundred miles from my domicile in Apollo Bunder, it became apparent that "Jack" was ashore enjoying with proverbial handiness the attractions of one of the famed rendezous of the town. The strains of music from some cleverly manipulated and directed band (the name is immaterial for these presents) were wafted through space catching in on the periods of fitfulness of slumber which became impossible when the chorus of "Kathleen Mavourneen" (I allude to her who is asked to come back to Erin, not the one who was solicited to rise up at some unearthly hour in the morning) burst forth from a hundred throats. Anon from the doze which came in the short interval—awaked by the knell of the witching hour of night, and then (what it seemed at that moment the worth of the passing year) the burst of that glorious melody "Christians awake? salute the happy morn," beautifully rendered, then the hush that might well touch the heart of the case-hardened world. Last of all God save the King, and Huzzas, —like unto which the Scion of Britain's Royal house in his recent appearance in our midst had not found vent. That was the awaking of this obscure exile to the present Yule.

She was a particularly thrifty sort of a beggar who recently laid a charge against some evil doer for the theft of her sixty-one rupees, as reported in the columns of our local dailies, leading one to decide that professional begging (so rampant in Bombay) carries with it something beyond mere sustenance. The nuisance is not the experience of the more well-to-do, the carriage folk of the city, or perhaps the agitation for removal had ere this taken a more arbitrary form. Ordinarily, no cessation is likely while a large bulk of travellers, by tram and foot, are imbued with the spirit of pity, or, more rarely, superstition of the beggar's curse. Our Zoroastrian and native fellow citizens are naturally charitable, and in doling out the humble 'pie' or less frequently, the higher valued copper they feel they discharge a common duty to mankind. The European regards vagrancy in rather a different light as a rule. Certainly he is inclned to look with comtempt, rather than pity, on 75 per cent of cases of street begging. The apparently able bodied man and woman (of whom there are many in the profession) affecting distress would elicit hard words. But cases (such a one comes to mind at the moment) where one may pass a subject of real distress and retrace its step to bestow tenfold of the usual dole is typical of the average Briton who is always more or less guided by the virtue of concealing the deed of the right hand from that of its fellow. And speaking of this reminds me of that episode in the life of Edmund Kean, who returning from Drury Lane on foot,—a frequent habit of this great tragedian after any particularly great triumph (and in his days of prosperity his appearences were a series of triumphs) when, it is said, the reaction of moroseness set in,—a custom he might well have shelved on this fearful night of sleet and driving wind—came across miserable specimen of vagrancy in the Strand. The actor passed, then returned,—took off his fur-lined coat and wrapped it round the beggar reaching home himself drenched to the skin.

"Antonio is a good man. Have you heard any imputation to the contrary? Oh! No, No, No, No; my meaning in saying he is a good man is to have you understand that he is sufficient." Since it has become common property that the Ancient Order of Freemasonry has added to its roll the name of the re-doubtable Jack Johnson, there is no reason why the little corner reserved for the writers' notes in the "Gazette" may not record the fact. But it appears that the acquisition has not altogether come about in the orthodox way, hence is the subject of enquiry at the hands of the local Grand Lodge in the province where the irregularity occurred. It happened in this wise. A friend of the renowned gentleman named (himself apparently not a full fledged Mason) brought the name forward, and on his recommendation a proposer and seconder were found who it transpires, said in due course they did not know the candidate from Adam or words to this effect. But as, it was reported, a real live Colonel of the British Army had expressed opinion that the candidate was "a genial kindly gentleman" a special lodge was formed for the occasion members being whipped up and brought together in Taxis. Had there been no objectors, the questionable nature of the preliminaries might have lapsed insignificance. But in Dundee, as probably in other localities, among Freemasons as with societies generally, there is constant straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel. And the ilk managed to prick the susceptibilities of the more supreme authorities of the fraternity. The more enlightened world probably know that there are several degrees in Freemasonry, but, (and the but's the thing) when a man takes the first step he is a Freemason, and there can be no undoing. And the Lodge initiating him stands in loco parentis to all time, and no power can dissever him from connection with that institution as long as he behaves himself. Now from what I am able to gather from a pretty long experience of the world, with the usual proportion of Freemasons thrown in, Jack Johnson is probably, morally, better than a very large number of men who are permitted to join the Craft. Some there are who object to his profession, for doubtless the 'brutal' does come to the top in many of its exhibitions. Similarly 'book-making' is taboo to others, and it is an open secret, that leaders in this calling have been objected to, when brought forward for Freemasonry. But for ulterior ill effects I should imagine that pugilism holds redemption at a far more get-at-able distance than the other. Except in the United States of America, there is no colour bar to Freemasonry hence this element in our subject may be removed from the pale of discussion. And it would not appear that Johnson himself was in any way an accessory before the act to entrance to the Order by the back door.

LE TATILLON.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

Sunday after Christmas—31st December.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Harwood in A. Flat. Hymns—Card I. 58, 316, 289. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Anthem—"O Gladsome Light." "Sullivan". Hymns—60, 62, 288.—Collections for Additional Clergy Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 Choral Evensong and Sermon; 10-30 p.m. Evensong and Watch Service, feast of circumcision (New Year's Day); 7 a. m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Holy Communion.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a. m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p. m. Evensong Carolo and Sermon. Week days.—Monday 7-30 a. m., Circumcision; Thursday 7-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; Saturday 7-30 a.m., Epiphamy; Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m., Evensong. 5-15 p.m., Short Service of Preparation, Saturday for Holy Communion.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon, Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a. m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. New Year's Day.—8-30 a. m. Holy Communion,

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev J. Andrew Smith 8 a. m. Holy Communion 8-45 a. m., Matins; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon Preacher; Rev. J. Andrew-Smith.

S. Nicholas Church:—10 a. m., Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore, Chard and Nicholson.—7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m Holy Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by Father Iovey. Alms for the schools.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 9 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—6-30 and 8-30 a.m. and 5 30 p.m. Sunday Services.—Week days 6-30 and 8-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 111, Hymns: 297, 477, 294. Preacher at evening service Rev. Dr. Ewing, Allahabad.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Rev. H. C. Duncan, M. A. Church of Scotland, Darjeeling. Monday—11 a.m. New Year Service.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Maylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service at 7-30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church. Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 9-30 a. m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p. m., Preacher Rev. A. Y. Wright; 11 p.m. Rev. A. Y. Wright 5 p. m., Sunday school; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 11 p.m. Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 5 p. m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowe Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. Fawcett Shaw, 11 a. m. Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.—Wednesday, 6-30 p. m. Prayer Meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office, Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. 9. a. m. Morning Parade Service, (Rev. H. E. Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E. Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School.

INTENSE PAIN FROM ECZEMA FOR 3 YEARS

Terrible Itching and Burning from Knee Down. Skin Very Swollen and Inflamed. Covered with Scales.

Tried All Kinds of Remedies to No Avail. "Cuticura" Cured Him.

"Previous to using Cuticura I suffered intense pain for three years from eczema on my leg, from the knee down. It began from a small spot the size of a penny and broke in a watery way over the ankles. It spread rapidly to the knee. It looked like an eruption, the skin red and inflamed and covered with a coating of scales. The leg became very swollen, with a terrible itching and burning sensation. In this way I suffered for the three years. I assure you I have tried all kinds of remedies and consulted several medical men. In fact I tried almost every kind of treatment one could mention, but all to no avail. My disease was as bad or worse than ever until I tried Cuticura. After a few applications I felt relief and I continued until cured. Now thanks to Cuticura, I can walk about with ease and comfort, the itching is gone and my leg is its normal size.

"I recommended the Cuticura treatment to a friend who had suffered from eczema twenty-seven years. He has commenced the use of Cuticura and is rapidly getting cured." (Signed) Richard Barrett, Mission to Seamen Institute, Ruperra St Newport Mon., England, Nov. 24, 1909.

Cuticura Remedies afford the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free 32-page Cuticura Book on the speedy treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

"WHY AM I ILL?"

How many ask this question, and how often with a feeling almost of despair! Ill again and again—headache, backache, neuralgia, constant tiredness rheumatic pains, depression, sleeplessness, and appaently no cure. But it is just such common symptoms as these that should make you suspect your kidneys.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

If your kidneys are weak or diseased, and therefore unable to carry out their work, the blood becomes full of poisons, and if these poisons are allowed to accumulate in the system, the results are gravel, stone, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney medicine; they cure the kidneys and keep them well.

"It is now TWO YEARS since Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured me of rheumatism, backache and urinary disorders," says Mrs. A. Miller, of 64, Avenue Road, Springburn, Glasgow, "and ever since then I have been keeping in fine health.

"But for months before I used the pills I was troubled with severe pains in the back, especially when I went to rise from a chair. There used to be a gravely settlement from the water, and I was bothered with spells of giddiness and pains in the head. When the weather was bad my limbs would ache with rheunatism. But I have been different altogether since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. From the first they suited me splendidly, and I cured myself completly by continuing with the medicine. I recommend the pills without hesitation. (Signed) Annie Miller."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all Dealers. Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
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You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Landaura, 2,157 tons, Captain T. C. Lima, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, November 19, via Coast ports and Ceylon, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itria, 3,419 tons, Captain R. E. Honywood, arrived here yesterday, from Calcutta, December 7, via Colombo with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Toronto, 3,949 tons, Captain G.E. Pickering, arrived here yesterday from Hull, November 30, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain A. McNicoll, arrived here on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, November 25, via Coast ports with a general cargo and 4 cabin passengers.

FRENCH mail steamer Nira, 3,429 tons, Captain E. Casanova, arrived here on Thursday evening, from Marseilles December 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Baron Ardrassan 2,774 tons, Captain D. M. Reid, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, December 19, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain T. L. Green, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina......Capt A E M ..Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce ......Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.........Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.........Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx......Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh ......R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.........Comdr W B Huddleston......Troopship

Stream.

Gerd..............757 Andreason ...F F Campbell & Co
Sofala...............3436 Bowman ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 29.

Brazilians.........2433 Snowdon......6-1-12......Greaves Cotton & Co
Baron Ardrassan ......2774 Reid ....
Begum..................2942 Nicoll ....T Morrison & Co
Detmold...............2816 Winter...................T M & Co
Firoozi...................2029 Primrose...Karachi.......19-12 ... B & P S N & Co
Gutenfels ....3501 Franziers...W & A Graham & Co
Gallia......555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Irishmere ....2326 Hunter ....T M & Co
Itria...............3419 Honywood.................M M & Co
Kasara .... 504 King ....M M & Co
Kilkerran..................2413 ....W & A Graham & Co
Lindula..........2183 Whytehead...Calcutta...M M & Co
Landaura ....2152 Lima ....M M & Co
Maloja ....6782 Wiston.........London ..P & O Co
Nurani.......................2870 Crebbir...Calcutta...T M & Co
Nera.............3422 Casanova.........Noumia.......30-12...... M Maritimes & Co
Perlak...................1103 Armstrong.........
Querimba................4757 Smith....................M M & Co
Rahmani ....1872 Green ....B & P S N Co
Toronto.....................3949 Pickering.................J Finlay & Co
Wearbeck...................2446 Shotton ......T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Pentakota..........2209 Stewart.......Durban...30-12... M M & Co
B City of Birmingham...4838 Damse.......Karachi 31-12...K N & C
C&R Arcadia.......3513 Barcham...Shanghai...3-1-12 .. P & O Co
D&E Pasha ....3958 Elliott ....Karachi........30-12... T M & Co
F Avala......2382 Canham...Mostyn...N F...T M & Co
G Inchanga.......1340 Boome.......Karachi ....28-12... K N & Co
G Naseri..............912 Watson.......P Gulf ....27-12... B & P S N Co
H Praesident...2086 Bremer ......Zanzibar...2-1-12...... A Strandes & Co
K Asterturm ......3152 Gossman...Philadelphia...2-1-12 W & A G & Co
M Umzumbi......2138 Rivios ....London...30-12 ...... W & A G & Co
N Westturm ......2018 Hutchinson...Newport...30-12... W & A G & Co
O Caboto..............2826 Schaffino ...Calcutta ....27-12 Venice S N Co
O Sahara......2665 Park .. Genoa....9-1-12.... ......
P Towergate ....2358 Jackson ...L'pool......6-1-12 ... W & A Graham & Co
Q Newbridge ....2397 Wellett...Antwerp ..2-1-12... W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Peebles..........2732 Wallace...Rotterdans...31-12... W & A Graham & Co.
2 Circassia ....4328 Osborne...L'pool...W & A G & Co
4 Gramsbergen ....3117 Goot..............4-1-12 ...... T Morrison & Co
5 Koerber ....3164 Foresto ...Trieste ...1-1-12... A L S N Co
6 Hakata Maru ...3819 Nomura... Kobe ...30-12....... N Y Kaisha
8 Ardcarroch.......3160 England ...Hull ...K N & Co
9 Rabenfels ...2893 Heimer ...Karachi ...30-12....... ...W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Chyebassa...3991 Wadge ......Ant...31-12.... M M & Co
12&13 Persia...........4954 Haughton...London...13-1-12 P & O Co
14 Linga ....951 Rothwell ...Karachi...29-12... M M & Co
15 Hurst...........2997 Moody ....Liverpool...3-1-12... W & A G & Co
16 Homayun......2154 Molony.................B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sarasvati .... 443 Ebram........................Bo S N Co

M W D D

Indravati ......673 Ismail...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Budric...............................1161 Pigot...........E Tajbhoy

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
28	Begum	Nicoll	Calcutta, Nov 25
	Nera	Casanova	Marseilles
29	Baron Ardrossan	Reid	Calcutta, Dec 19
	Landaura	Lima	Calcutta, Nov 19
	R I M S Dufferin	Huddleston	C Town, Dec 7
	Itria	Honywood	Calcutta, Dec 7
	Toronto	Pickering	Hull
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Dec 25

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Hymettus	Wells	Calcutta
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer City of Birmingham, Dawse for Karachi.
" Rahmani, Green for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

(a) Steamer Kola for Persian Gulf.
" Toronto for Hull.
" Itria for Calcutta.
" Sangola for Rangoon.
" Landaura for Calcutta.
" Begum for Calcutta.
a Before arrival.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa Nazionale di Servisi Marittimi Company's steamer R Rubattino from Genoa left Aden for Bombay, on the 29th instant, and is expected to arrive on the night of the 4th proximo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th December.

311. Camp of Exercise—The Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery from Saturday, 17th to Sunday 25th February, 1912.

319. Musketry.—Sunday 31st December, 1911 :—The Rifle Shooting Competition arranged for with the E G A for Sunday next has been cancelled.

Spoon Competition will take place on Sunday next at the British Infantry Range Colaba.

Firing to commence at 8 a. m.

Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 2 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 12 0	per two tins.
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do. 125° (in bulk)	3 2 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 12 0	per two tins.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 30th Dec., 1911.

AN INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD AND SONS have just published a life of Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, compiled and edited by Sir Theodore Morison and Mr. George T. Hutchinson, with contributions by Sir William Meyer and Mr. J. L. Garvin, a handsome volume, full of instructive matter. In a brief preface Sir Theodore tells us it was in India in the later years of his life that he first met Sir Edward Law and immediately conceived for him a warm attachment. When Sir Edward died Sir Theodore thought that an attempt should be made to give to the world some account of his strong and loveable personality. The idea was taken up and the results of the willing co-operation of many friends are to be found in the pages of the volume now issued. General Sir Henry Brackenbury, Law's oldest and most intimate friend, supplied information upon almost every point of his career. Mr. J. F. Baddeley, author of the "Conquest of the Caucasus" gave assistance as regards the Russian part of Sir Edward's career. Sir Thomas Raleigh helped to prepare the chapters on India, which Sir William Meyer and Mr. J. L. Garvin contributed chapters which the compilers regard as adding considerable permanent value to the work; the former with a chapter on Sir Edward's work as member of the Governor General's Council in India, while the latter is responsible for a number of interesting personal reminiscences. Mr. Hutchinson's name and Sir Theodore Morison's appear together on the title-page but the heavy work of examining the documents which Law left behind him and reducing the material into an orderly narrative fell upon Mr. Hutchinson; the editorial responsibility on Sir Theodore. A most remarkable work is the result, certainly one with which Sir Edward's friends have little if anything to find fault with. It is of course with his Indian career that we in this English country are most interested and Sir William Meyer explains that Sir Edward's functions, at the time he became responsible for its finances, were roughly analogous to those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and the Postmaster-General in a British Cabinet—functions of a manifold character which have since been divided. The financial position was at that time especially critical in regard to currency matters and to explain this Sir William Meyer makes a short digression which is for the benefit of the non-Indian readers. Sir Edward grappled with the situation in an exhaustive minute and instituted a policy which proved to be a magnificent success.

This brings us to another chapter—an account of Law's share in the deliberations of Lord Curzon's Council, and for the harmonious working by that Council Sir Edward was entitled to an amount of credit. He was never prolix, never unwilling to listen or to make concessions; his humour lightened the labours of his colleagues, and his varied experience often suggested that a problem new to Indian administrators had been encountered and solved elsewhere. In the debates of the Council he sometimes felt himself at a disadvantage because he had to compete with more practised speakers. Perhaps he did not quite realise that the man who knows his subject may produce more effect with a few words than the fluent speaker produces with many paragraphs. In the endless discussion which is carried on with pen and paper, the advantage lay with the Finance Minister; his notes were so concise that his meaning could not be missed. Before Sir Edward arrived, the Council had contracted the habit of discussing estimates at unnecessary length; there was a prolonged duel between the Military Minister, anxious to perfect his machine, and the Finance Member who was thinking of the Budget. Sir Edward Law did much to introduce methods at once less burdensome and more effective. As a soldier he understood details of the estimates and the spending departments readily accepted his advice. When questions of internal policy were under discussion that quality which endeared Sir Edward to the business community was the directness and simplicity of his mind. He obtained information from the community not from office files. He acquired first-hand information as to industrial conditions and gave the people the assurance of his sympathy and co-operation. He placed himself with apparent ease in friendly relations with the Anglo-Indian business man. He welcomed every opportunity of consulting Indian gentlemen interested in the economic progress of the country, being "a little afraid that the officialism natural to a highly organised administration might deprive us of the advantage which men like Warren Hastings had gained by cultivating the friendship of the leaders of Indian opinion."

The part played by Sir Edward Law in putting military expenditure on a more satisfactory basis is dealt with at considerable length in the volume. Law's military training and his intimate knowledge of the political situation made him ready to provide as far as possible for additional expenditure necessary to improve the efficiency of the Indian army. At the same time his financial instincts and his constant zeal for economy obliged him to criticise a good deal of the outlay suggested by the military authorities. The situation was favourable for additional military expenditure, both by reason of the savings which had occurred under this head consequent on the employment of Indian troops in South Africa and in China and by the constant expansion of revenues which formed such a marked feature of Sir Edward's tenure of office. The methods which he found in vogue when he assumed charge were necessarily productive of friction. Well, he altered them and there came the friction between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener, with the result that we all know. Lord Kitchener, it is now impartially, but definitely, asserted, tempered the proposals which he thought necessary in the interests of the Army by an acute and constant zeal for all possible economies and won Sir Edward's complete confidence and we have recorded the well-known fact that Lord Kitchener's system worked to the advantage of the Indian Army, which he recognised as a far more efficient instrument for war than it had been in times past; and the military and financial authorities were brought into more cordial and sympathetic communication. Sir Edward Law left us under medical advice—all too soon and we have had many reasons, which need not now be gone into, to deplore his loss, but we are glad that his friends have given us in the volume just issued a faithful and appreciative record of his career.

THE NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC.

THE peace negotiations at Shanghai have ended with dramatic suddenness. The Manchus have been forced to own the strength of the peoples' will, and the republic of China has been realised. They thus leave the field of government precipitately, because they recognise that they have been fighting a losing fight, and for the more immediate reason that the arrival from London of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen provides the popular party with a strong man, ready to their hand, by whose instrumentality to force the struggle to a final issue. His coming made it possible at once to threaten a rival republican government which, comprising the provinces which are already in full revolt, would steadily have pushed the Manchus from their then limited sovereignty. The Manchu princes, with the Empress Dowager at their head, might have taken up this struggle, might have prolonged the civil war and have been responsible for much further bloodshed, but they have doubtless resolved to surrender without further useless resistance, in the hope and probably the promise of kindly treatment at the hands of the new executive. It is at present difficult to forsee whether in Northern China the new regime will be received without armed resistence, but it is practically certain that the present surrender of the Manchus which at least gives a considerable chance of peace, has been the counsel of Yuan-Shih-Kai. He, although, has been a reluctant instrument of the Government which has now passed, has, it is well-known, large sympathies with the reforming party. In fact, there is little doubt that he as "the" strong man of China is the one man whom the Republicans would desire for their first president. Naturally he finds it difficult to break too abruptly from his relations with the departing dynasty, and thus in his place Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, an enlightened Chinaman who has been resident for years in London, takes the position which in other circumstances might now, and in the future still may, be his. It is a matter for congratulation to Englishmen that the first president of the Chinese republic is a man who has been trained under English influences. The formation of a popular government will mean an immense impetus to the progress of that vast country, provided that its new rulers are wisely counselled. Counsel, however, they will certainly need. They are now, in practice, to the processes of Government which they desire to institute, and they have a conglomeration of peoples to rule, all of whom are strange to democratic methods. Under such circumstances, what nation has a better right to offer counsel and the fruits of dear experience, than the British, who have won such a jewel of fame for the British Crown by their government of another great Eastern continent. British publicists are already moving in the right direction by their intervention in the educational question of China, and their promotion of her first university. The present sudden outcome of the Chinese revolution should awaken the people at Home to the importance of this movement, and of providing the necessary funds for its establishment. They will thus prove to China, if the British opium policy has not already done the disinterestedness of Britain's offer to render assistance and may pave the way to future avenues, which may lead to the lasting and growing benefit, both of the new republic and its ready helpers.

THE ARK AT TABRIZ.

THE stories of Russian atrocities at Tabriz were on the face of them grossly exaggerated and incredible, and the denial of the Russian Consul there was somewhat superfluous. These Persian fables have evidently the object of arousing English sympathy for the down trodden Persians, but they will fail of their mark, as in the same breath almost is told the story of the murderous outrage on the British Consul at Shiraz and his party. The wretched people are evidently rushing madly upon their fate, and having alienated the Russians they are doing their best to alienate us also. The veracious Vice-Governor of Tabriz swore very dramatically before God and men that innocent and helpless women and children were massacred in cold blood by the horrid Russians, and then went on to assert that the Ark, the most ancient and finest edifice in Persia, had been destroyed. A British diplomat of the last generation, the scholarly Capt. Eastwick, said in his journal nearly half a century ago, that the Tabrizis do not bear the best of characters, and that Sadi, the famous Persian poet, among others was very severe upon them. The report about the total demolition of the Ark is almost certainly fabricated. The Russians would have nothing to gain by such an act of vandalism, and much to lose as their English friends, they know, do not like such methods of warfare. Some time back the Ark figured in the same connection and the Russians were recklessly charged with destroying this hoary ruin; for the Ark is nothing but a ruin, though a noble one. But it was found that the Russians had not wreaked their vengeance upon the hapless edifice. Once before, when the two countries were openly at war in 1827, the Russian army under Paskievitch took Tabriz, but not a single Persian was killed and not a shot was fired. Russians were in possession of this great town, the second in Persia, and containing nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants, for nearly a year, yet the Ark and other famous sights of the place were not touched. The Ark is certainly one of the glories of Tabriz along with the Kabul Musjid or Blue Mosque, so-called from the magnificent specimens of enamelled faience by which it was once encrusted. But earthquakes, the one great bane of Tabriz shattered both long ago. This mosque though wrecked and its dome fallen in, is still in its ruined state called by a competent French observer, Charles Texier, 'the *Chef d'œuvre* of Persian and perhaps of all Oriental architecture.' The Ark or Citadel is in the south-west part of Tabriz, was originally built by Ali Shah more than a thousand years ago and this also contained a magnificent mosque within its walls. Eastwick calls this Ark a noble building of burnt brick, but says that its walls are cracked in many places by earthquakes. In the last century, according to Lord Curzon, the Citadel had been converted into an arsenal and many English workmen were employed in the process: while it was here that the famous founder of the powerful Babi sect was shot in 1850, an event which changed what was formerly only a religious heretical sect into a formidable political and secret organisation. There is a solid masonry tower, 120 feet high in this Ark, which overlooks the whole city and from the top of which it is interesting to observe, faithless wives used to be hurled down in the olden days; but when one lucky lady in undergoing this method of execution alighted safely on her feet, sustained by her inflated petticoats which served as a parachute, this cruel practice was discontinued.

THE DUNDEE REVOLT.

SIR GEORGE ASKWITH has added another to his long list of successes achieved in the field of labour mediation and he appears to win his laurels so easily as to suggest that with more moderation and tact shown by the parties themselves to each other the crises with which British industrialism has been confronted in recent years need never have developed. Less than a week ago the situation in Dundee looked bad and grim indeed, and indications were not wanting that the workers intended to inaugurate a spell of moblaw and disorder such as occurred in other centres earlier in the year. Not only had they held up trade in Dundee itself, but they had succeeded in their arrangements for including Leith in their propaganda. The prospect was gloomy indeed, both for trade and the people who at this time of the year look for something more pleasant in the amenities of life than are generally forthcoming. The leaders of the employers and men had evidently exhausted all their own resources in attempting a settlement, and it was only at the last moment that the Board of Trade came in. Sir George Askwith's intervention was restrained, we presume, until it became obvious that peace could not be secured from within, the official policy being not to interfere until all else seems hopeless. This might have been a correct policy to pursue years ago when the settlement of labour and trade disputes was not the lengthy and difficult business it has become in more recent years; but surely it is time to recognize that policy must change with circumstances. There is no reason to doubt that what Sir George accomplished after war had practically been declared could have been achieved while masters and men were still negotiating, and that if this had been done considerable loss, inconvenience and bitterness of spirit might have been avoided. India of course, is a long call from Scotland, and there may have existed circumstances that so far have not been disclosed to us; but India is closely interested in the trade and industry of Dundee which is the destination of the great bulk of the jute and other products exported from the country.

MR. S. H. FREMANTLE, I. C. S., is appointed an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE Imperial Legislative Council will meet in Calcutta on the 10th of January.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE CORONATION "BOONS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 15.

"WHAT do people in England think about it all?" I suppose that I shall not be far wrong in concluding that this question will have been asked in almost every letter written in this epoch-making week by English residents in India, to relatives and friends at home. So far as the Press is concerned the opinions as you will have gathered from Reuter's telegrams generally follow party lines always excepting the *Times* which on Wednesday and again yesterday has whole-heartedly supported the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, the keystone, as it describes it, of the tremendous and unexpected scheme announced four days ago. While the imagination of the entire nation has been struck by the promulgation of the momentous decision, the great mass of the population feel their inability to give any opinion, and those who have resided in India are divided in opinion. It might be thought that all Punjabis would be in favour of the change; that all Bengalis would be antagonistic and that Bombayites, Madrasees etc., would be either content or indifferent. So far as I have been able to ascertain it is not possible to divide the experts into these categories. For example, while I have discussed the matter with some ex-Punjabis who are delighted beyond measure at the selection of Delhi as the future seat of Government I have met others belonging to the Northern Province who are as angry as Lord Curzon showed himself to be in the House of Lords the other night. I could mention the names of prominent ex-Madrasees and ex-Bombayites whose attitude is exactly the same. Another section of the well-informed, while they do not regard the removal from Calcutta to Delhi as *per se* a bad thing, are indignant at the secret way in which the thing has been brought about and particularly at the action of the powers that be in associating His Majesty in so personal a manner with what the Marquis of Lansdowne did not hesitate to call "an abrupt reversal of policy" initiated by Lord Curzon. That Sir Henry Cotton and the school of politicians who accept him as their guide, philosopher and friend should be jubilant is perhaps only natural, but it does surprise me that they make so light of the alteration in the status of Calcutta. Sir Henry Cotton believes that "lasting good will come from the change" and that it is "in many ways a wise decision." Of Tuesday last it says: "This is the happiest day I have had for years." Mr. C. J. O'Donnell uses exactly the same phrase to an interviewer. "The news", he "added, "has brought me back to the Liberal Party." I hope the Liberal Party will be duly appreciative. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., whose greatest enemy will not deny him the gift of a certain insight confesses to being "a little bit doubtful about the removal of the capital from Calcutta" and expects that Delhi will lend itself to an exaggeration of the very worst side of Indian Government, viz, pontifical superiority, that the supreme authority will forget that there is such a thing as public opinion in India. Misled by the "emotion" that the papers tell them the author of Partition displayed on Tuesday when he rose to say a few words on Viscount Morley's communication, many people are saying, "Poor Lord Curzon." But they make a mistake as to the nature of the "emotion"; it was not the emotion of distress as is implied by the "sketch writers" but the emotion of fierce indignation.

A correspondent, whose place of residence when in India is sufficiently obvious from his sentiments, writes to me; "Against the decision of the King-Emperor to move the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi there can, of course, be no protest or appeal. It is not the decision of the Government either here or in India, it is the fiat of the ruler himself. My remarks, therefore, have no ulterior object, nor aim, but simply represent the effect the announcement has had upon at least one individual. It may be easy to deride sentiment. But sentiment does not become the weaker therefrom. Since the beginning of British power in India, Calcutta has been the seat of the Central Government. It was there, in the Council Chamber of Government House, that policy was discussed and framed. From Calcutta much more than from the headquarters of the East India Company in London, that the history of the country was fashioned, armies directed, and the country brought from anarchy to peace. The scene of all the great administrative struggles in the past was Calcutta. The names of all the great men in later Indian history centre round Calcutta. Other towns in India may have guided at the predominance of the city on the Hooghly. That they could not deny that Calcutta obtained its position by force of historic necessity, that it maintained it by energy and intelligence, and that it sustained it with dignity and enterprize. The little stockade which Job Charnock founded was for generations of less importance than half a dozen towns along the Hooghly, owned by as many nationalities. By the sheer merit of its citizens it hacked out its history and career and now its former successful rivals are little more than decaying settlements or the outer suburbs of the great city. The uniqueness of Calcutta in the whole of the Indian Empire is not merely the opinion of a partisan inhabitant of it. The stranger from overseas comes to the same opinion. It was one of the visitors to the previous Delhi Durbar—Mr. Percival Lauder? I think—who declared that Calcutta alone possessed the atmosphere of modernity. It alone gave him the impression of having a contemporary city—a nobler creation, not a semi-conscious development from the past. It happens on occasion that Calcutta is accused of a certain provinciality of outlook, not provincial in the Indian, but in the English, sense of the world. Personally I would deny this. But even if it be guilty, it is so to a far smaller extent than any other city I know in India. Since you are an old Bombayite I know you will not like what I am going to say: but I shall say it with the requisite apology for hurting your feelings! In Bombay I have never felt that I was living in anything more than a mofussil town on a highly magnified scale. There seemed to be the same grading of the importance of individuals, the same narrowness of outlook, the same feeling that the pudding had already been mixed and nobody could alter the ingredients of it. In Calcutta, however, one has a sense of a longer and a multiform life. One has not the same sense that one knows everybody and has placed everybody. New things come to light and new powers arise. In a word Calcutta is metropolitan, alone of any city in Asia with the possible exceptions of Tokio and Pekin. And Calcutta is to lose its pride of place! The thought is not one that I can entertain with equanimity. Nothing can affect the extent of its commercial or its financial dominance. But something of the spirit will undoubtedly be lost when the supreme Government removes itself to the dusty plains of the North. The change is enough to reconcile in a communion of protest those two great fighters whose battleground was Calcutta. Warren Hastings and Philip Francis might unite in their sorrow at the change where they had united in nothing else before. I fully recognise the strength of the arguments advanced in H. E. the Viceroy's despatch of last August. But I cannot fail to see that there are weighty disadvantages in the move to Delhi. It will deprive the Central Government of the tonic air of modernity it breathed for at least four months of former years. It will perpetuate that attitude of mind, so irritating to those outside the ring to which the term "Olympian" is applied. The objection to the Governor-General and the Governor of a Province dwelling in one city is undoubted. But it is questionable if it is as great as the objections to the present course. "It is not good for a man that he live alone." It is not good also for Governments that they live alone. They need the constant touch—I will not say, friction—with men of other interests and other scales of value in order to maintain a healthy balance of mind. They will not get it at Delhi, any more than they got it at Simla."

There are many of these arguments with which I do not agree. The mourning of Calcutta over its lost dignity leave me cold, as the Americans put it. But the view expressed is an interesting one, so I include the letter in my comments of the week.

That distinguished Bombayite, our old friend, Sir George Birdwood, has favoured me with a characteristic letter. Sir George does not confine himself like my Calcutta friend to the "decapitation" of the City of Palaces but also refers with his habitual courage, independence and sympathy to some other points connected with the unique event all India is now celebrating.

FISHERIES IN BENGAL.

The high level customary to papers read before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts was fully maintained in the address delivered on Thursday evening by Dr. Travis Jenkins, the Fishery Expert, on the fisheries of Bengal. His investigations under the local Government in the steam trawler "Golden Crown," were hampered by the age and unsuitability of the trawler and by the fact that Sir Edward Baker was less interested in the subject than Sir Andrew Fraser and brought the experiment to a conclusion as soon as he could for financial reasons. Nevertheless Dr. Jenkins, who is an exceptionally able and brilliant organiser, collected during his stay in India a great deal of valuable information. Much of it is contained in the Government reports already published. But he was naturally able to treat the subject in a freer and more attractive form in his R. S. A. paper. While he by no means shares the imaginative fervour of earlier writers concerning the hugeness of profits to be made by the application of modern scientific methods to an industry which at present knows no science and little method, yet he thinks there are hopeful prospects for commercial exploitation of fisheries on careful well-thought-out lines and there is urgent need for the formation of a central fishery board for the whole of India. On the first head he declares that improvement can take two courses: either in the deep sea by trawlers carrying a crew containing at least two Europeans per ship or in the estuaries by steam launch and indigenous fishermen in which there need be no European supervision at all. One point, he emphasised. It would be hopeless to set up expensive modern plant for the capture of fish where it is being caught at a cheaper cost at present by the old Indian methods. He hinted that recent Norwegian attempt to exploit Lake Chilka failed for that reason. Indeed, he went on to declare that if modern methods were really adopted at Lake Chilka the experiment would probably end in clearing the Lake completely of all the fish within it! On the question of the foundation of a central consultative, and investigating and legislative board there was a difference of opinion between the lecturer and Sir K. S. Gupta, who was one of the distinguished members present. Sir Krishna pointed out very pertinently that at a time when so many recently organised Inspectorates-General were being abolished it would be hopeless to expect that a new one could be erected. Besides, he considered that the conditions of fishing differed so fundamentally from province to province that the value of a Central Office, possibly with headquarters for inland, would be very small. Provincial activity was the factor that was needed. Dr. Jenkins refused, however, to alter his opinion, but the sense of the assembly was, I think, against him.

IS THE WEATHER HOTTER?

The heat of the past summer led most people here to conclude that the winter would be a long and severe one. That expectation has not yet been justified. Frosts up to the present have been few and infrequent and the past few days have been almost spring-like. In the United States, after a feeble attempt at a blizzard, the Eastern States have been enjoying a weather as warm as early summer. In Germany the savants are beginning to discuss anew the interesting question whether the Northern Hemisphere is not becoming gradually and progressively hotter. This theory has been debated on many occasions, especially in regard to the steady recession of the glaciers of the Central European mountain system. In the latest discussion many interesting facts are being brought to light. For instance, it is pointed out that in writings of the Roman Empire reference is frequently found to falls of snow over practically the whole Peninsula. Nowadays snow is never known to fall in the plains of that country. In Germany, in the Middle Ages the principal rivers were frozen over solid periodically and fairs and other diversions were held on the ice. Even in England, where the winter is milder, the frozen Thames was not unknown in earlier centuries. And in this connection it may be mentioned that one of the Christmas attractions this year at one of the biggest London stores is a representation of the fair on the Thames held during the winter of 1687. German writers declare that the European climate is drifting into the same condition of heat as prevailed during the later tertiary period when the mean temperature was nine degrees higher than it is at present. Since there is some reason to believe that the two hemisphires, Northern and Southern, change inversely with regard to temperature, it is evident that Antarctic explorers must hurry if they wish to discover the South Pole, since last succeeding decade will add to the difficulty of doing so! In some of the lesser London Parks I see the municipal gardeners have not yet removed their dwarf palms into the hot houses. And we are now half way through December, with anticipations of the near approach of Christmas!

OLLA PODRIDA.

I hear that an International Congress of Tropical Agriculture and Colonial Development—to give it the rather cumbrous title invented on the contintent—is to be held in London in 1913 and that the preliminary arrangements will shortly be announced. It is to be hoped that India will be well represented at the Congress.

(Continued on page 6.)

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

MANCHUS SUBMIT TO WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

Sun-Yat-Sen the First President.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, DEC. 29.

Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen has been unanimously elected President of the Republic of China.

PEKING, DEC. 28.

The Dowager-Empress, Yuan-Shih-Kai and the Manchu Princes to-day discussed the proposals of the Shanghai Conference.

The Throne agreed to accept the scheme for a further Conference with a wider representative character, and the Cabinet was instructed to draw up the regulations necessary for the inauguration of the scheme.

The Throne expressed its willingness to agree to any form of Government the Conference might decide on.

LANCASHIRE WEAVERS LOCK-OUT.

Fifteen Towns Affected.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Reports from the chief weaving centres show that the employers have loyally obeyed the Federation's instructions, and close on 160,000 weavers have been rendered idle by the lock-out.

The Spinners' decision places 150,000 operatives on half-time, while the Cotton-Waste Spinners' Association will close its mills on January 10th, which action will render a further 8,000 workers idle.

The loss of wages already amounts to £200,000 weekly and will eventually reach £280,000. Fifteen towns are affected.

Neither side shows a disposition to come to terms or to accept intervention.

The three non-members of trade unions, two of whom are women, whose refusal to join the union is the cause of the trouble, remain obdurate. The situation has been complicated by the decision of the operatives to press their recent demand for a five per cent. increase in their wages.

THE POISONED PAUPERS.

Fifty Deaths and Many Fresh Cases.

BERLIN, DEC. 28.

There are now over one hundred cases of poisoning among paupers, and fifty deaths have occurred. Fresh cases are constantly recurring.

The *post-mortem* examination shows that the deaths are due to bacterial poisoning, but it is most uncertain how this has been produced.

ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

Convicted French Officer Escapes.

BERLIN, DEC. 29.

Captain Lux, a French officer, who was sentenced on June 30th, to six years' imprisonment for espionage, has escaped from the German fortress at Glatz, where Captain Trench is confined.

Captain Lux filed a bar of his window, and slid down a smooth wall by means of a rope which he made himself, and dropped some distance into the street.

THE WRECKED "DELHI."

All the Bullion Salved.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The P. and O. Company states officially that all the bullion, which was being conveyed by the "Delhi", has been salved, its total value being about £300,000.

FIGHTING NEAR MELILLA.

MADRID, DEC. 28.

The fighting round Melilla recently was of the heaviest description. The Riffians were decimated, while the Spanish commander, General Ros, was wounded. The operations continue.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

In further fighting on the 28th inst., the Spaniards lost two killed and seventy wounded.

PICTURE PALACE FIRE.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Five children have died of burns received at a fire at a Christmas entertainment in the Picture Palace at Chesterfield.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Campbell, of the Foreign Office.

[Sir Francis Alexander Campbell, N. C. M. G., had been Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1902. Born in 1852, he was the son of the late Col. George Campbell, of the Grenadier Guards. He entered the Foreign Office in 1871, was Private Secretary to the Duke of Richmond from 1877-80, also to Lord Pauncefote during 1886, and to Lord Currie from 1890-93. He received the C. B., in 1901, and the K. C. M. G. 1906.]

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

Proposals to "Russianise" Tabriz.

MR. SMART SAFE AT KAZERUN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST.-PETERSBURG, DEC. 28.

The *Novoye Vremya* foreshadows a provisional administration in Tabriz with a Russian Governor and Chief of Police, financial control in the hands of Russia, and exclusively Russian tribunals.

TEHERAN, DEC. 29.

The British Consul, Mr. Smart, has been taken to Kazerun.

The Persian Foreign Minister has expressed the Government's regret at the affair to the British Minister, and promised that exemplary punishment will be meted out to the assailants of the sowars.

The Persian Government is very apprehensive that a British punitive expedition will be undertaken.

[The commercial aspects of the Persian trouble are forcing themselves to the front in England, and Lancashire seems determined that her powerful voice shall be heard to some effect in Downing Street, or that in the alternative, the Government shall have a bad time of it. Sir Edward Grey's policy, says the "Pioneer", seems to be miles away from pleasing Lancashire cotton spinners and manufacturers who do an enormous trade with Persia and contend that nineteen-twentieths of this trade is now placed seriously at stake by the tactics of Russia. They state their case thus: Russia does not want any reforms in Persia, and will not have them at any price. Were reforms introduced, Russia would be unable to find suitable excuses to interfere. Russia's game is the partition of Persia, and there would not be much objection to this course only that, thanks to the Anglo-Russian Convention, Russia; with her narrow protectionist views, would get the great northern belt and Great Britain a part of the southern, "the former exceeding the latter in point of population by twenty to one." In other words the Russian tariff would completely kill the now extensive British trade in the so-called Russian sphere. This is the problem that Lancashire believes she has to face, and Sir Edward Grey is likely to have an uncomfortable time of it for many a long day to come. On the other hand from the days of Peter the Great who deliberately made war on Persia, for the sake of gaining access to the Caspian Sea, it has been a sort of open secret that a prominent item in the Russian political creed is the absorption of Persia, for the purpose of obtaining what she considers to be a natural outlet in the Persian Gulf for her Central Asian produce. She will not be able to realise this dream just yet, but the absorption of her "sphere of influence" in the north would bring her nearer to her alleged goal. But Russia may possibly find that there are other factors than Persia in the way.]

FANATICAL AGITATION.

Teheran, Dec. 14.

A grave situation exists at Shiraz, where the Chief Mollah, Mirza Ibrahim, has roused all the fanaticism of the people against the British. The shopkeepers, under the orders of the clergy, absolutely refuse to sell the smallest article to the British Indian troops. Mirza Ibrahim has also declared Imperial bank-notes unclean. These are presented for payment at the rate of 15,000 tomans daily, which embarrasses the bank, as a large caravan of specie is delayed on the roads. Ordinarily influential circles here are endeavouring to arrest the anti-British boycott, urging that although the British Government is acting with Russia it is undesirable to alienate sympathetic British public opinion. Public feeling, however, is entirely out of hand as all the clergy everywhere are calling for resistance to Russia and are inciting a holy war. The Cabinet refuses to resign, although it has lost the confidence of the Mejliss. It still urges concessions to Russia, but is not likely long to withstand the torrent of public opinion. The bazaars remain obstinately shut. The month of Muharrem, a period of national mourning now rapidly approching, when the bazaars are ordinarily closed, and when fanaticism is at its height appears likely to see repeated the history of the famous Syed Ruete and tobacco concessions, when the Persian populace obstinately withstood all pressure and conducted a campaign of passive resistance.

The revival of the Anglo-Russian railway proposals adds fuel to the fire. It is difficult to see how Russia can obtain other than a Pyrrhic victory against a frenzied population in this stubborn frame of mind.

M. Poklevsky has informed the Cabinet that the Russian troops will remain for some days at Kazvin, if there are no disorders in the capital and there is no anti-Russian agitation. If all the terms of the ultimatum are agreed to the troops will be withdrawn provided also that the same conditions concerning disorder and agitation are fulfilled. Up to the present no Russian subjects have been molested in any way.

The death is announced of the Mullah Kazim-Khorassani of Nedjef the head of the Shiite religion, when on the eve of leaving for Persia to preach a holy war. The event has produced a great impression. He throughout sided with the Constitution, was responsible for the excommunication of the ex-Shah and largely inspired the tenacious resistance after the bombardment of the Mejliss.]

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Heavy Turkish Casualties at Benghazi.

ROME, DEC. 29.

It is asserted here that the Turkish casualties in the fighting near Benghazi on the 25th inst. were five hundred, and included some of the leaders.

SALVATION ARMY.

Prohibited from Working in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 29.

The Council of Ministers has prohibited the Salvation Army from working in Russia.

Mrs. BESANT ON SACRIFICE FOR EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DEC. 29.

Mrs. Besant in her second lecture on the "Ideals of Theosophy" delivered at the Central Hindu College dealt with the general principle of education of children, every one of whom she said should receive such education as would fit him for the service of his country. Elementary Education could be made general only by local sacrifice not by the clumsy machinery of Government, the municipal and district boards. They did not want thousands of idle beggars in the garb of sanyasis but a large number of Bramhacharis who would sacrifice five or six years of their life and wonder from village to village educating every child.

A GOVERNMENT order has been issued relating to the singing of the National Anthem in schools and fixing up in conspicuous places in schools in the Madras Presidency of short proverbs and pretty sayings in the vernacular.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Proposed Increase of Thirty Thousand Men.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, DEC. 28.

Count von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, addressing the committee of the Hungarian delegation said:

"To enable Austria-Hungary to safeguard her interests and suppport the influence of the allies for a general peace, an increase in the effective army of 30,000 men is required."

He urged the Parliaments to pass the necessary bills promptly, and thus promote the eminently pacific objects of Austria-Hungary's foreign policy.

He hoped that the endeavours of the Powers to secure peace between Italy and Turkey would eventually be successful. It was desirable that such a peace should maintain the force and authority of Turkey intact, and thus constitute a fresh guarantee of peaceable relations between Turkey and the Balkan States.

The Minister of War followed, and strongly supported Count von Aehrenthal's proposal.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The Committee adopted the provisional budget and passed a vote of confidence in Count von Aehrenthal.

BOTTOMLEY BANKRUPTCY.

"Very Doubtful Value" of the Assets.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

At a meeting of his creditors in accordance with the receiving order, which he himself applied for, Mr. Bottomley estimated his indebtedness at £170,000 and his assets at £47,000.

The Official Receiver was of opinion that the debts were greater, as the proofs lodged amounted to £213,000. He thought the assets must be regarded as of very doubtful realisable value.

[Mr. Bottomley applied for the receiving order at the London Bankruptcy Court on Dec. 7.

He said that for some time past he had been harassed by litigation arising out of the affairs of certain companies with which he was connected several years ago, and that, having found large sums in connection with such companies, he was desirous of protecting his assets and of putting an end to all pending litigation by means of a receiving order, with a view to submitting a scheme for the payment of all just debts.

Mr. Registrar Hope granted the application.

In an interview Mr. Bottomley stated that the receiving order which he had obtained would in no way interfere with his Parliamentary work. Its sole effect would be to secure the administration of his estate by a trustee, to whom he would hand over the whole of his assets with a view to the payment of all proper claims, instead of having to fight complicated proceedings arising out of affairs of companies with which he was connected years ago. Any claims made would have to be dealt with by the trustees under the direction of the Court. There would have to be a public examination. The course he had adopted had been prompted purely by business considerations, and was taken upon the strong advice of friends in Parliament and elsewhere.

Mr. Bottomley, in an article in "John Bull," says:—

"I hope I need not say that I am in no way seeking the avoidance of any just claim. I shall render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, but I shall not make further sacrifice of that which is mine, and mine alone—the right to live and move and have my being—consecrating my first thoughts to those who have a first claim upon them and the rest to the great public whom it is my honest desire to serve. That is not sentiment—it is business. I am aware that the step, I am taking, may in certain quarters be misinterpreted. But whatever be its effect I intend to sit down to my Christmas dinner—the first time for many a year—in peace and to me it will be, as is said to be the peace of God, "passing understanding."]

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

Arrangements for Katal-ki-Rat.

THE hopeful features of the present Mohurrum celebration continue and a peaceful conclusion of the festival is now practically assured. It appears that the Mahomedans have come to an arrangement as to the manner in which to celebrate the last two most important periods of the festival—the 'Katl-ki-Rat' and the day of the immersion of 'tabuts.' As no licenses have been taken out for 'tabuts' there will naturally be no processions on both these occasions, and, instead, 'majliss' will be held on a grander scale than previously. The assemblies are expected to be attended by an infinitely larger number of the Mahomedans than have ever been previously assembled in Bombay. Here the Moulvies will recite the history of the tragic event which gave rise to the celebration, prayers being offered at the conclusion. On the day following the 'Katl-ki-Rat,' or the 'Night of Slaughter' the Mahomedans will assemble in the several mosques of the city at about noon, when also prayers will be offered and the history of the deaths of Hassan and Hussein will be recounted. The recital of the history and the prayers will take about three hours from noon, and the conclusion will mark the end of the celebrations. The better class of the community will remain in the mosques for further prayer while others who wish to do so will leave. In this connection the noteworthy fact should not be overlooked that even in former years the seriously minded portion of the Mahomedans referred to remained inside the mosques on this day and devoted the afternoon to a continuance of prayers, rather than go out and join noisy demonstrators.

A HANDBILL FROM THE PUNJAB.

Another fact pointing to the prospect of a peaceful celebration of the Mohurrum is the arrest and temporary confinement of a large number of the rowdies, to whom in the main should be ascribed the painful disturbances which in the past have marred the celebration of the festival. Reference should also be made to the large number of handbills that have recently been noticeable at many points in the Mahomedan localities. They are said to have been sent to Bombay by the 'Ahle Hadis,' a sect of Islam in the Punjab, in which they have exhorted their co-religionists peacefully to celebrate the festival in a spirit of true mourning, and instead of building tabuts, to hold 'majlises.'

Yesterday being 'Juma' or Friday, prayers were offered at the several mosques in the city as usual.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia" with the outward mails of the 22nd instant passed Suez at 3-30 a. m. on Friday.

THE Bond Congress opened at Capetown in mail week. Its principal business was to discuss the disbandment of the famous Afrikandi Bond for the purpose of joining the South African Party formed at Bloemfontein at the recent Nationalist Party Congress. The Congress agreed with but one dissentient to dissolve the Bond and to join the new South African party.

A TIBETAN REVOLT.

Easily Crushed by Chinese Troops.

BRUTAL MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 29.

The *Pioneer* has received full particulars of the fighting between the Chinese and Tibetans at Gyantse on the 8th of December, from a correspondent, who happened to be by when the Tibetans determined to strike a blow for freedom. The outbreak had been seen to be coming for many days ahead, and the Tibetans collected undisturbed a considerable body of men, who were able to indulge in preliminary musketry practice under the eyes of the garrison. The Tibetans had three engagements with the Chinese fifteen miles from Gyantse, and lost very heavily.

The next day in open country near to Hechin some Chinese under Major Chang attacked a large body of Tibetans in the rear. A large number of Tibetans took cover in the thick bush, and the Chinese, seeing this, set fire to it and as each Tibetan ran out he was shot. The Tibetans did not show much fight on the 9th. and most of them ran away over the hills. The Tibetans lost about 150 killed and 30 were captured. The Chinese lost three killed and 14 wounded.

The Chinese brought their thirty prisoners, of whom two were chiefs, into Gyantse. They were made to kneel in two ranks, and their cry for mercy was heart-rending. The Chinese fired three volleys into them, and as some were not hit, the Chinese rushed up to the prisoners and commenced shooting them point blank. Then swords and bayonets were used, and every Tibetan prisoner was stabbed several times in the body. Next morning, the two chiefs were brought out, and one was beheaded while the other was set free.

THEIR MAJESTIES' TOUR.

Preparations in Calcutta for Their Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 29.

Their Imperial Majesties are now en route for Calcutta, which is decorated and crowded for their reception. Rehearsals of the various functions are proceeding daily.

Their Majesties meet at Arrah to-day and arrive at Howrah to-morrow. They will then be conveyed by steamer across the Hooghly to the Prinsep's Ghat where the presentation of the municipal address will be made, and a procession formed to Government House. The casket to be presented to Their Imperial Majesties is a fine example of the Indian silver work of this city. It is oval in shape and surmounted by an Imperial Crown beautifully modelled, the lid bearing the inscription—"Presented by the Corporation of Calcutta to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of their visit to Calcutta, December 30th, 1911, to commemorate the visit of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress to Calcutta and pray for the long life and prosperity of Their Majesties."

A grand "Sankirtan" will be held on Sunday in all parts of the northern quarter of the city between the hours of 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. The Police Commissioner has issued passes allowing the "Sankirtan" parties to sing in all the streets and lanes of Calcutta, situated on the north of Bow Bazar-street during these hours. The "Sankirtan" parties are to meet in Beadon Square, where an image of Nimai Gauranga will be installed under a canopy. Speeches also will be delivered in Beadon Square in the afternoon. The "Sankirtan" has been organised by Pandit Radha Govinda Goswami.

The following instructions regarding the dress to be worn at functions during the forthcoming visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Calcutta are published:—

"All officers entitled to wear civil uniform will wear full dress at the Court and State Dinner; levee dress at the levee, state entry and departure and at the proclamation parade; morning dress at the pageant, garden party and Cathedral service.

"Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform must wear Court dress at the Court. They should wear either court or evening dress at the state dinner and levee, court or morning dress at the state entry and departure and the proclamation parade and morning dress at the pageant, garden party and Cathedral service. Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress should on all these occasions wear the dress customarily worn by them on high ceremonial occasions."

COURT CIRCULAR.

(BY WIRE.)

KOTAH, DEC. 28.

The Queen-Empress with her suite in attendance went yesterday, to a picnic which had been arranged for Her Imperial Majesty by the Maharao.

Her Imperial Majesty, attended by the whole of her suite, left Kotah by train for Calcutta to-day at noon, the escort and the guard of honor were furnished by the Kotah State troops and the Maharao with his principal Sardars was in attendance at the station to take leave of Her Imperial Majesty. During the stay of the Imperial train at Guna, the 28th Central India Horse had the honour to pass in review mounted before the Queen-Empress, after which the officers of the Regiment had the honour to entertain Her Imperial Majesty at tea.

BANKIPUR, DEC. 29.

The King-Emperor arrived at Paleza Ghat at 3-30 this afternoon. His Imperial Majesty, after taking a trip down the Ganges in the Bengal and North Western Railway steamship "Benares," landed at Digha Ghat and proceeded thence by the Royal special train arriving at Bankipur. Shortly afterwards Her Imperial Majesty the Queen arrived from Kotah by the special train and Their Imperial Majesties left Bankipur for Calcutta at 6-50 p. m.

M. Paul Lafarque, the famous French Socialist, and his wife Laura, daughter of the famous Socialist, Karl Marx, on the 26h November, comitted suicide together at their little country home in Draveil (France). The following tragic letter explains the motive of the suicide:—"Healthy in body and mind, I kill myself before my energy is paralysed and my will broken, and before I become a burden to myself and to others." Mme. Lafarque was an elder sister of Eleanor Marx, whose tragic death by suicide on March 1898, in England, was followed within a few months by that of her husband, Dr. Elward Aveling.

LORD HARRIS IN POONA.

Lays Foundation Stone of Deccan Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 29.

Taking advantage of the presence of Lord Harris, an ex-Governor of Bombay, in Bombay, the Deccan Gymkhana, the Club of Poona Hindu Cricketers, invited his Lordship to lay the foundation stone of their pavilion. The Gymkhana is situated just outside the native town near Lakdipool Bridge which leads on to the road running at right angles to Ganeshkhind. The ceremony took place this morning in the presence of a numerous gathering of European and Indian gentlemen. Lord Harris who came up especially from Bombay for the occasion with his son the Hon. G. Harris were the guests of Mr. Swifte, Collector of Poona,

Prof. R. P. Paranjpe, Principal of the Furguson College, in asking Lord Harris to lay the foundation stone of the Deccan Gymkhana referred to the keen interest his Lordship took in cricket and sports generally. After recalling a similar function at the Hindu Gymkhana in Bombay where his Lordship met a Hindu member of the Legislative Council and expressed the desire to see him on the cricket field the speaker trusted there would come a time when as in England it would be possible to select teams representative of the official and non-official members of the Governor of Bombay's Council. Continuing the speaker said that his Lordship had helped to kindle the sporting spirit in the Deccan and a hundred years hence though political questions might be dead and forgotten the efforts of Lord Harris would still be remembered among them.

His Lordship then laid the foundation stone and resuming his place on the dais addressed the gathering. It was very pleasant, his Lordship said, to be again in the Deccan. He did not think it was gratifying to be making a speech, but all the same it was very pleasant to be there. It had been no trouble to him to come as the means of communication had vastly improved since his days sixteen years ago. He congratulated the Club on the extent of their efforts which had enabled them to reach their present state. They now had a considerable piece of ground laid out and he hoped before long the Deccan Gymkhana would rise from these small beginnings. He could not recall the incident referred to in the history of the Gymkhana where he was credited with having sent some cricket bats and other accessories to a party he had noticed playing cricket on a rocky piece of ground where the Gymkhana was located, but what he did remember was one day driving home to Ganeshkhind and meeting some Indian gentlemen playing a match with the Government House Band. On asking the gentlemen how many they had in the Club he was told just eleven. He then advised them to extend their sphere. In England cricketers sought to interest the public and it was that helped the clubs there. He hoped that it would not always be necessary to allow the public to see things free at Bombay. He had once advised the erection of a pandal where the public could be admitted on payment, but he had been jeered for his suggestion at the time. He was glad to see so many distinguished names on the list of life members of the Club and especially that of the wife of his friend the late Mr. Justice Ranade whose handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 had just been announced. It would be extremely gratifying, it was true, to think that he had been instrumental in introducing a healthy manly spirit into this part of the country, but it was not always thus and he appreciated the compliments expressed all the more.

Continuing his Lordship said that cricket was a fine, manly, unselfish game. Though it might be a cause of self satisfaction and pride to one individually, one's efforts on the cricket field were aimed at the success of one side. It brought out the man's best attributes and needed no pride as it was simply for the honour of the game. He advised his hearers to keep cricket pure and free from the stimulus of prizes. What to him appeared their most successful achievement was the fact that they had got over their caste scruples, Sixteen years ago it was thought the game should be confined to a few, now they had widened their sphere and he advised them to improve the capacity of their players which would help them more than anything else. The fact that they were receiving the support of gentlemen in the highest official circles tended to show that there was nothing behind this movement, nothing of the hot headed youth, and this was he considered as it should be.

Referring to the visit of the Indian Cricket Team to England his Lordship said that he had endeavoured to get some support, but he had warned them not to expect a large crowd. The crowds in England wanted to see the best. Though the tour had not been a success from a financial point of view it was none the less gratifying to see an Indian team in England, especially as some measure of success had attended their efforts towards the latter end of the tour. A matter for congratulation was that it had been decided to admit ladies to the Club and this would no doubt prove an attraction.

He thanked them for the hearty reception he had received and, in doing so, said that there was an attraction about the Deccan it was impossible to resist. Now that he had come back, he marvelled at the extraordinary advancement that had been made. He regarded himself as most fortunate in being able to see the wonderful sight at Delhi, but he assured his hearers that the pleasure it gave him to revisit Poona was far greater, The warmth of the reception he had received had deeply touched him. It was, he said, the desire of officials to return such affection by a dutiful performance of their tasks.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal then proposed a vote of thanks. He thought it was only fitting that Lord Harris should lay the foundation of the Deccan Gymkhana. They appreciated the fact that an ex-Governor of Bombay coming back to the field of his labours, and this was enhanced considering the trouble and inconvenience his Lordship had experienced in coming there. He had only arrived from Bombay that morning and was due to leave again that afternoon.

The proposal was seconded by Sir Ramkrishna Bandarkar in a few words.

Lord Harris was then garlanded and the proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for his Lordship and Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen,

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captains Bowden, 109th Infantry, Furney, 22nd Punjabis; Tenting, Cantonment Magistrate; Hawkes, 106th Pioneers; Murphy, 30th Punjabis; Prissick, 52nd Sikhs; Hardworth, Supernumerary List, are promoted Majors.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer W. J. Taylor retires from the service.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Dec. 15.

Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, the King and Queen of Norway, and Prince Olav have returned to Marlborough House from Sandringham.

The House of Lords agreed to the second reading of the Insurance Bill, and rejected the Naval Prize Bill.

In the House of Commons the Finance Bill was read for the third time on Wednesday.

The Princess Royal and her husband and family were shipwrecked in the P. and O. liner Delhi, on the Morocco coast, on Wednesday. They were rescued with difficulty and suffered great hardship before reaching Tangier.

Mr. Asquith expressed his sympathy yesterday to a deputation which waited on him to oppose woman suffrage. He emphasized the need for a vigorous campaign in the country against the movement.

A meeting of about 2,000 medical men yesterday passed a resolution declaring that doctors should refuse to form a panel under the Bill or to undertake any duties which the Bill proposes to assign to them.

After three days' conference the representatives of the railway companies and the trade unions arrived at a settlement. The question of recognition was compromised.

An anonymous donor has given £30,000 to the University of London for building purposes.

Sir John French reports that, except in London he does not find that Territorial officers take a pessimistic view of recruiting prospects.

The deaths are announced of Sir Joseph Hooker O.M., and "John Strange Winter."

The railway companies have agreed to raise the price of season tickets and excursion fares in order to meet the cost of wage advances.

The suggestion of a postal strike has been dropped on the announcement that next year the Government will appoint a Select Committee to inquire into grievances.

From Christmas Day nearly every town of importance in Britain will have direct telephonic communication with Paris.

Mr. Federic Mackarness is appointed a County Court Judge in place of Judge Edge, who retires.

At Birmingham Assizes a prisoner threw a stool at Mr. Justice Ridley, inflicting a scar on his face.

Most of the suffragist indicted for smashing windows on November 21 have been convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The new Austrian Finance Minister, M. de Zaleski, has drawn the attention of the Chamber to the financial position of the country, which while not positively bad, requires firm and careful treatment. He stated that during the last decade the National Debt had grown at the rate of £40,000 a day, inclusive of the cost of railway nationalization. He pleaded, however, for due consideration of the claims of the Army and the Navy as the only guarantee of peace.

BELGIUM.

A bomb exploded in a picture theatre at Liege on Sunday evening, with the result that 27 of the spectators were seriously injured. A man named Verveek has since died in consequence of his injuries, and it is supposed that he was the author of the outrage. as he refused to give any information in regard to himself.

CRETE.

Two of the leaders of the insurrectionary movement have arrived in Athens, but the Government has taken every precaution to prevent the invasion of the Chamber by Cretan Deputies. An official news agency announced in Constantinople on Saturday that 20 British marines had landed in Crete and hoisted the British flag. Subsequently however, the agency declared that the marines had been landed either to pose for the cinematograph or to practice signalling.

FRANCE.

M. Caillaux, the French Prime Minister, is indisposed and has been unable either to receive visitors or to attend the sittings of the Chamber.

On December 23, 1908, an agreement was concluded between the French and Belgian Governments by which the latter which had meanwhile taken over the independent Congo State explicitly renewed as a contracting party the obligation to grant France the right of pre-emption in the event of the alienation of the whole or any part of Belgium's Congo possessions. The Senate discussed the matter last week and expressed the view that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Selves, should be asked to give assurances that the Franco-German Treaty of last November could not in any way impair the right of pre-emption which France had acquired.

M. Delcasse stated in the Chamber on Monday that the organization of the higher command of the Navy was engaging his earnest attention. The First and Second Squadrons of the French Navy hod been formed into a combined force in the Mediterranean under a single commander, and as soon as the naval programme had been adopted the higher command would be definitely organized. Under existing conditions the Third Squadron would join the main battle fleet. As regards the distribution of the fleet, he did not propose to observe any hard-and-fast rule. The recent concentration in the Mediterranean had been approved by Parliament and public opinion.

GERMANY.

Imperial Rescripts have been published, declaring the dissolution of the Reichstag, and definitely fixing January 12, as the date of the General Election.

The Prussian Association for Woman Suffrage has resolved that during the Reichstag elections a special agitation should be organised and that members should be urged to support only those candidates who definitely support the women's movement. After the elections detailed inquiries concerning their views on the subject will be addressed to all members of the Reichstag. A resolution disapproving of the procedure of the militant suffragists in England was introduced, but withdrawn upon the ground that as the English suffragists do not belong to the World League for Woman Suffrage, no effective condemnation of their behaviour is practicable.

JAPAN.

In accordance with the financial policy of the Cabinet, an Imperial Rescript has been issued appointing an Extraordinary Commission, consisting of the Vice-Ministers, presided over by the Premier Marquess Saionji, to investigate the administrative organization of the country with a view to effecting economies.

TURKEY.

A conflict has occurred between the Turkish and Bulgarian frontier posts in the neighbourhood of Tumrush, with the result that one Bulgarian soldier was wounded. The firing continued intermittently for several hours.

UNITED STATES.

The meeting of the Republican National Committee on Tuesday was the occasion of some highly important political manœuvring. A strong effort has been made by certain of the President's enemies to persuade the people that in the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt lies the party's only chance of success. The President's friends profess to be undismayed by this new method of attack, but it is evident that they are in for a hard fight, and that, unless Mr. Roosevelt appends to his denial that he is seeking nomination the assurance that he would not accept it if it were proffered him, his name will, at least continue to be used in order to embarrass the President.

Another new comet has been found the discoverer being M. Schaumasse, an assistant at the Nice Observatory. The comet is only of the twelfth magnitude, but its brightness will probably increase somewhat. It is a morning star, rising five and a half hours before the sun. This comet is 1911h, being the eighth found during this year.

LALA Lajpat Rai has made over Rs 5,000 out of the famine relief fund collected by him during the U P famine to Mr. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society for the relief of distress in Gujarat.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL SHIPWRECKED.

Rescue of the Royal Party.

The P. and O. liner "Delhi," with the Duke and Duchess of Fife and their two daughters, Princess Alexandra and Princess Maud, among her passengers on board, stranded in dirty weather at two o'clock on the morning of Dec. 13, two miles off Cape Spartel. The royal party were on their way to Egypt, where the Princess Royal has wintered of late years.

The fact having been reported by wireless telegraphy and the ship's position appearing to be critical, the torpedo-boat No. 93 immediately proceeded at full speed from Gibraltar to the scene of the occurrence, followed by the battleship, "London," the cruiser "Duke of Edinburgh," and the Admiralty tug "Energetic," towing the Gibraltar lifeboat. Salvage steamers were also sent. Later the cruiser Weymouth also left with an artillery party and life-saving apparatus on board.

Owing to the heavy sea that was running the naval authorities decided that the Princess Royal and her party must be landed on the shore as that course would be less dangerous than transhipment. Shortly before eleven o'clock, her Royal Highness with the Princesses Alexandra and Maud and Duke of Fife went on board, a boat belonging to the cruiser "Duke of Edinburgh," accompanied by Rear-Admiral Cradock. Very considerable difficulty was experienced in getting into the boat and the ladies had to be literally dropped and caught. When the boat was still some way from the shore the breakers began to fill her in spite of the fact that the Duke and others bailed as hard as possible. While the boat was still some distance from the beach, she filled and sank. The whole party were wearing lifebelts, and they floated to the surface of the water, where they were terribly buffeted by the waves. Princess Alexandra disappeared for a moment under the sea. However, after great efforts, and after the members of the royal party, had been washed of their feet in the shallower water they were safely landed.

The rain was falling in torrents and the gale was fierce; and drenched, cold, and clothed in night-dresses and coats, the Princesses struggled over the rocky shore to Cape Spartel lighthouse, some four miles away. On their arrival at the lighthouse, such clothing as could be found was given to them and hot coffee was prepared. Sir Reginald Lister, the British minister, arrived a little later at the lighthouse with spare horses and such wraps as he had been able hurriedly to get together. The Duke of Fife, who was still in his nightshirt and was wearing a pair of lighthouse-keeper's trousers, informed the Princes that a start could be made for Tansir.

Having mounted mules, in pouring rain, the weary party set out for Tangier, some ten miles distant. It is no exaggeration to say that all were in a pitiable plight, clothed in such garments as could be found in an African lighthouse, cold, and wet. But in spite of this her Royal Highness and all the party showed most remarkable courage and pluck.

It was after six o'clock in the evening, says the Tangier correspondent of the "Times," when the Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife, and the two Princesses, drenched with rain, arrived on muleback guided by the glimmer of a few native lanterns, at the British legation, where every preparation had been made for their reception. Their luggage remains on board the "Delhi," and they have no clothes except the light-house keeper's garments in which they made the journey from Cape Spartel.

Her Royal Highness authorises the statement that considering their adventures, which began before two o'clok in the morning, and that they had been nearly drowned by their boat sinking, and that they had passed through such trials and discomforts and dangers, she is feeling much less than could be expected the terrible strain. The Princesses Alexandra and Maud, whose courage was most conspicuous, are well, though naturally very tired, and the Duke has stood the fatigue excellently.

The "Delhi" is described as being in danger of eventually breaking up.

Great regret is expressed on all sides, that three gallant French sailors should have lost their lives in assuring the safety of the "Delhi's" passengers.

The Royal party have as yet made no plans, as much depends upon the possibility of obtaining their luggage from the "Delhi," and they will probably remain a day or two where they are.

The complete passengers' list contains over 200 names. But this includes those passengers intending to join at Marseilles, who, it is estimated, number at least 100. There were eighty-five first-class passengers, including the members of the royal party, actually on board the "Delhi" when she went ashore. As regards the passengers for Egypt, who were to have joined the "Delhi" at Marseilles, arrangements have been made with the Orient Company for them to be conveyed by their steamer leaving Marseilles to-day (Dec. 15) to Port Said, and their tickets will be honoured accordingly.

Passengers for Aden and Bombay will be conveyed from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Sydney.

Cape Spartel, in the vicinity of which point the "Delhi" has gone ashore, marks the western entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar on the south. The distance between it and Cape Trafalgar which marks the entrance on the north or Spanish side, is twenty-four miles. Cape Spartel is skirted by a reef which extends about two cables seaward and foul ground extends to the south-westward. It is necessary to guard against the tidal races which are sometimes produced by the strong tidal streams in the vicinity of the cape. There is a lighthouse half a mile to the eastward of Cape Spartel, which in clear weather should be visible from a distance of twenty miles; there is also a Lloyd's signal station to the south-westwards by the lighthouse. Along the coast a continual swell renders landing difficult.

Tangier, Dec. 14, 5 p.m.—The Princess Royal and the Princesses Alexandra and Maud, though fatigued and much bruised by their terrible experience in the sea are, fortunately, suffering in no other respects. The Duke of Fife is well, but is also much fatigued. There is little to add to telegrams of yesterday, except to state that no panic whatever occurred, when the "Delhi" struck ground, and the behaviour of the women and children was beyond all praise.

Paris, Dec. 16.

Throughout yesterday the work of rescuing the crew of the wrecked P. and O. liner "Delhi" off Cape Spartel, proceeded by means of the breeches buoy. Standing waist-deep in the surf, Rear-Admiral Cradock directed the operations. During the aerial passage to safety (says a Reuter message) the weight of each man dragged him under water, but he was speedily hauled ashore, and carried to the camp, where a roaring fire was kept blazing by the native police.

Sir Edward Grey has received the following telegram from Sir Reginald Lister, the British Minister at Tangier:—

The Princess Royal begs that the following message may be communicated to the Press:—

The Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife and their children are very grateful for all the sympathetic messages they have received, which have touched them deeply. They hope that owing to the immense number, their kind friends and sympathisers will excuse their not being answered individually.

Louise and Fife.

The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife sent a wreath to be placed on the grave of the drowned French sailors, whose remains were embarked on a French warship at Tangier yesterday.

Queen Alexandra has sent the following telegram to President Fallieres:—

May I ask you to transmit to the officers and men of the French warships Friant and Du Chayla, my most grateful thanks for their noble and efficacious help on the occasion of the wreck of the "Delhi."

My heart is filled with gratitude for those who saved my dear daughter and her family from imminent danger. I deplore most deeply the death of the valiant sailors who sacrificed their lives in attempting to save the passengers of the Delhi, and I beg you to have the goodness to convey to their families my sincere sympathy with them in their sorrow.

President Fallieres replied:—

It is with keen emotion that I learnt of the terrible dangers incurred by her Royal Highness Princess Louise and her family in the wreck of the "Delhi," and I am particularly happy that French sailors should have been able to lend useful aid in the work of rescue. I am deeply touched by the sentiments which your Majesty has been good enough to express for those who lost their lives in accomplishing a noble duty. I shall not fail to convey these sentiments to the afflicted families, and I am asking the Minister of Marine to express to the officers and men your Majesty's thanks.

The Prime Minister last evening said in the House of Commons that the Government had sent to the French Government a telegram expressing profound gratitude and admiration for the services of the French sailors, and the deepest regret for the heroic death of three of them.

The baggage of the Royal party is still aboard the "Delhi." The Prince ss, according to a Reuter telegram are quite well, but the Princess Royal and the Duke are still feeling the effects of the shock and immersion. The "Gibraltar Chronicle" is starting a subscription for the bereaved families of the heroic French sailors, the saviours of thirty-nine Englishwomen, and suggests English co-operation.

THE GAEKWAR'S DIVORCE CASE.

First Hearing in London.

At the Divorce Court, London, on Dec. 11th, the case of Statham v. Statham and H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, in which a charge of misconduct and a claim for damages were made against his Highness was called before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane.

Mr. Bayford, for the petitioner, explained that there were two matters before the Court. The first was a motion by petitioner asking for leave to substitute some service other than personal service on co-respondent. The second was a summons which had been before the judge in chambers earlier in the day, asking that the citation might be returned to the registry, and that the case should proceed without his Highness being a party, on the ground that he was a ruling Prince in India. With regard to the first matter, when the petition was filed his Highness was in England, and an attempt was made to serve him with the petition. Admission to him was, however, refused, and the gentleman who went to the hotel with the petition and citation was referred by his Highness's secretary to his solicitors. When application was made to the solicitors, it was found that in the interval his Highness had returned to India. Under those circumstances application was made for substituted service. If service were effected on the solicitors they would, no doubt, bring the matter to his Highness's attention. The question of a foreigner being co-respondent had been considered by the Courts.

His Lordship: There is no doubt about service on a foreigner; the question is whether this gentleman is a ruling Sovereign; that is the point.

Mr. Bayford went on to point out that the application was founded on the case of Mighell v. the Sultan of Johore, tried in 1894, but there was a very great distinction between that case and this. That case held that the courts of this country had no jurisdiction over an independent foreign Sovereign, and that a certificate from the Foreign or Colonial Office was conclusive as to the status of such a Sovereign. In that case the certificate from the Colonial Office was that "the relations between the Sultan and her Majesty the Queen, which were relations of alliance, and not of suzerainty and dependence, were regulated by treaty." So that the Sultan of Johore was an independent Sovereign of an independent State. In this case the certificate from the India Office was: "The Gaekwar of Baroda has been recognised by the Government of India as a ruling chief, governing his own territory, under the suzerainty of his Majesty." The certificate went on: "The British Government does not regard or treat his Highness's territories as being part of British India or of his Majesty's Dominions, and does not regard or treat him or his subjects as subjects of his Majesty."

The whole basis of that was from start to finish the suzerainty of his Majesty over the State, and therefore over the ruler of the State. That quite distinguished this case from that of the Sultan of Johore, who was an absolutely indepentent ruler of an independent State. The "Official Gazette" of Aug. 21, 1891, said:

The principles of international law have no bearing on the relations between the Government of India as representing the Queen-Empress on the one hand, and the native State the under suzerainty her Majesty on the other. The paramount supremacy of the former presupposes and implies the subordination of the latter.

That showed clearly when it was sought to get rid of the proceedings against the Gaekwar, that he was not an independent Sovereign of an independent State.

Mr. W. O. Willis, appearing for the Gaekwar, submitted that he should be removed from the record altogether, that the citation should be called in and cancelled, and that his name should not remain as a party to the suit. Last October, a gentleman named Emanuel brought an action in the King's Bench Division against the Gaekwar for services rendered. The matter came before Mr. Justice Lush, who set aside the writ on the ground that no action could lie against the Gaekwar, who was a Sovereign over whom the Court had no jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Lush applied to the Secretary of State for India, and received the certificate which had been read. If his Highness were a foreign subject, he could enter an appearance under protest and object to the jurisdiction of the Court, but as a ruling prince, the Court had to refuse cognisance of the proceedings, whether his Highness appeared or whether he did not. Mr. Bayford could not contend that the Gaekwar was a British subject; the certificate was that the British Government did not regard or treat him or his subjects as subjects of his Majesty. It spoke of his Highness having subjects, and, therefore, he was a ruler. The fact that his Majesty the King had suzerainty over him did not do away with the fact that he was a ruler over his own subjects in his own territory. If Mr. Bayford said the Gaekwar was a foreign subject, to whom was he a subject except to himself? If he were a foreign subject, the Court might have jurisdiction.

His Lordship: I do not think it is a question of being a subject; I think the sole question is whether he is a reigning prince.

Mr. Willis added that he did not like to use the word independent because the Secretary of State said his Highness was not independent but he exercised as ruler of his State various attributes of sovereignty. In this case there was a claim for damages. Under the Indian Code native Princes were not sueable by civil process unless the Indian Government gave its consent and that it never did. So if the Court awarded damages against the Gaekwar, the judgment could not be enforced and it had been laid down that the Court would refrain from making judgments which it knew would be ineffective.

Mr. Bayford in reply, pointed out that petitioner did not want to apply to dispense with making the Gaekwar a co-respondent. The onus was on his Highness and he had not established that he was the ruling Sovereign of an independent State because the certificate he brought forward showed that he was under the suzerainty of his Majesty the King.

His Lordship intimated that he would consider the authorities before giving judgment.

SARASWAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, Dec. 29.

The United Saraswat conference began here on Thursday afternoon. There was a gathering of 2,500 Saraswat representative ladies and gentlemen from various centres. On the platform Professor Karve the President, Professor Mangeshrao the State Karbhari, Sirdar Patankar Parmesar and other state officers were seated.

The President in a long speech advocated the remarriage of young widows and urged the community to make efforts for enlightened progress which would make it a recognised unit in the infant Indian nationality.

At 2 p.m. the proceedings began after the announcement of the common dinner for the night. Professor Naik of Baroda submitted the foreign education scheme for Saraswats and was seconded by Mr. Dhond of Baroda. A co-operative bank for Saraswats was proposed by Mr. Bantval of Mangalore and seconded by Mr. Gangolly and supported by Mr. Nadkarni of Karwar.

Mr. Bhandare proposed and Mr. Nadkarni seconded that the president be requested to submit the community's respectful thanks to His Majesty the King-Emperor through the India Government for the boons granted.

Mr. Thakur of the Servants of India proposed a consolidation of the past resolutions having education for their object. Mr. Bhandare announced another lakh of rupees in addition to that of last year. Reports of the Mapuca School and the Malvan School were read; the latter was conducted on the donation by Mr. Anand Shivaji Desai of Rs. 1,20,000.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DURBAR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, December 12, Viscount Morley: It is my duty on behalf of his Majesty's Ministers to lay before your lordships, in an authentic form, the language which a few hours ago only his Majesty was graciously pleased to use in that vast and imposing assembly which has met to pay him their homage and allegiance at Delhi. His Majesty testified in words of moving depth and sincerity his sense of the sympathy—and these are his Majesty's own words—and affectionate good will which unite the Princes and peoples of India and their representatives before him with himself and the Queen Consort, who accompanied him. His Majesty then commanded his Governor-General to recite certain marks of his special favour and consideration, designed by him to commemorate the auspicious event of his Coronation some months ago and, finally, he announced some new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, which, on the advice of his Ministers, he had resolved to adopt. The keystone of this portion of the gracious speech is to be found in a paragraph which, perhaps, the House will allow me to read. "We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our Ministers, tendered after consultation with our Governor-General in Council, we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta, to the ancient capital of Delhi; and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship of the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa and, finally, a Chief Commissionership of Assam, and such administrative changes as may by and by become necessary." My lords, no words of mine are needed, or even tolerable in commending this important paragraph on the present occasion and meanwhile I comment it to the attention and consideration of the Sovereign Parliament. Papers containing the language of His Majesty, the language of the Governor-General, and besides that the despatch of the Governor General addressed to the Secretary of State in August this year and the reply of the Secretary of State the Governor-General are now ready and will be in the hands of your lordships today.

The Marquess of Lansdowne:—I doubt whether this House has ever listened to a more important statement than that which has just fallen from the lips of the noble viscount opposite. He has informed us of intended changes in the Government of India which, whether we consider their intrinsic value or whether we consider the circumstances in which they are disclosed, cannot fail to mark an epoch in the history of the Indian Empire. The noble viscount did not say too much when he spoke of these changes as new and far-reaching, for far-reaching they certainly will be. These great changes have obviously been advised by his Majesty's Councillors with the intention of enabling his Majesty to signalise his visit to India by some conspicuous measure gratifying and acceptable to his Majesty's Indian subjects, and of such a kind as will enable them to look back in future years to the year of the King-Emperor's visit as a great landmark in the history of India. I can well understand that that should be the wish of His Majesty's Government, and I do not think any one will be found to question the policy of commemorating the King-Emperor's visit by some great and beneficent measure. Our first impulse, then, certainly is to give what encouragement we can to any proposals made with this admirable object. But these changes which the noble viscount has described raise such grave issues that no consideration, I venture to think, would justify us in hurriedly passing a judgment upon them or in doing anything which might hereafter be regarded as depriving us of our right of freely criticising what is suggested. These changes involve much which can scarcely fail to provoke criticism. I gather they are four in number. There is, in the first place, the proposal to transfer the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital of Delhi—a proposal which involves the uprooting of many traditions which, though not perhaps carrying us to a very remote past, are nevertheless deeply seated in the sentiment of a vast part of the Indian community. In the next place, there is the proposal to institute a new Lieutenant-Governorship for Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, and the much more important proposal for the creation of a great solid Bengali Province, numbering some forty millions of people, under a Governor in Council, assisted, of course, by an Executive and Legislative Council. Those proposals involve an abrupt reversal of the policy initiated by my noble friend behind me (Lord Curzon) accepted by his successor in the Viceroyalty, accepted by the late Government, and continued by the Government now in power. That is a great, sudden and violent change of policy. Those are the principal changes, but there is a minor change with regard to the Chief Commissionership of Assam which I only mention in passing. But what makes these proposals really of quite exceptional importance is the fact that they are to be connected with the personal intervention of the Sovereign. That is a very serious matter indeed. These are new departures, which I can only characterise as of the utmost gravity, and, unless I am mistaken, they will provoke in India every variety of feeling, ranging from great elation to great disappointment, and from the highest hopes to serious mortification. These changes will certainly provoke criticism, but I venture to suggest that this is not the moment for examining them. We are within a very few days of the end of the Session. The time is, unless I am mistaken, already fully occupied, and your lordships would not have time to study sufficiently to discuss a subject which is extremely complex and difficult, even to those who have had some experience of Indian administration. Apart from that, I cannot help feeling that if we were to enter upon a critical discussion of these matters, it might be difficult to avoid a jarring note which none of us would like to strike at the present time. There is another consideration which leads me to the same conclusion. Nothing which this House can say or do can alter what has been announced by his Majesty this morning. The word of the King-Emperor has been passed, and that word is irrevocable. For these reasons I venture to think that we should do well to defer for a time the discussion of this question, but later on, no doubt, we shall ask for an opportunity of discussing it, and of discussing it with the utmost freedom. We shall be discussing events which, for better or for worse, cannot fail to render his Majesty's visit to India ever memorable in the history of the Empire.

Lord MacDonnell: It may be in your lordship's remembrance that when the scheme of reform for India was presented to you by the noble viscount who was then Secretary of State, I ventured to suggest that there were certain aspects of the Indian question that were not satisfied by his otherwise noble scheme of reform. I particularly mentioned, and, indeed, I put down a motion on the subject, that the proper way to deal with this question was to bring all the Bengali-speaking peoples under one governor creating Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa into an independent governorship, and relegating Assam into a Chief Commissionership. I cannot say with what deep satisfaction I find that his Majesty the King has passed the Orders that he has passed to-day. I believe they are Orders which will create the utmost feeling of loyalty and satisfaction in India. Thy are the kind of Orders that was wanted to give the same significance to the occasion as attached to the Declaration bringing India under the control of the Crown. I believe that there may be, and probably will be, some factitious expressions of disappointment, but I believe that these Orders are the greatest that have ever been issued to secure loyalty to and the prosperity of the British Raj in India.

LORD CURZON'S VIEW.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston: My lords, as one who was like the noble marquess responsible during a number of years for the Government of India, I should like to add a few words to what he has said. The changes which were announced to us just now by the noble viscount, as spokesman of his Majesty's Government, are so startling, so tremendous in their character and consequences, they involve so abrupt a departure from what has been the traditional and accepted policy of the Government of India, not merely, as my noble friend has said, during the past decade, but during the past century or more—they bear in one respect, at any rate, as has been alluded to by the noble lord who has just spoken, so strong a political flavour, and above all they are invested with so novel and unprecedented a character in being placed at a moment of great solemnity in the lips of the Sovereign, that I venture to say that they demand closest attention and scrutiny at the hands of your lordships' House. The noble lord who has just spoken has given me an opportunity, did I wish to take it, of following him into a delicate and also stormy field of controversy. With his views I wholly disagree. I shall take an opportunity at an early date—one having been denied me on a previous occasion, because I was not present in the House when he made the speech to which he has referred—of meeting him in discussion on this matter. But for the moment I do not desire to strike any discordant note. The noble marquess beside me has reminded your lordships that we are in the expiring days of the Session of Parliament, and a still graver consideration in the effect that it must have on our judgment is that the King, who has made this Declaration, is still in India in pursuance of a tour with which we all sympathise, and which we all desire shall be attended with circumstances, of congratulation and success. In these circumstances, my lords, while reserving to myself all the rights that are inherent in every member of your lordships' House, I concur, although not without hesitation, in the advice that has been given by the noble marquess. But, my lords, I hold to my desire that of the first favourable moment of the new Session of Parliament, your lordships will consider it your duty, with all the information that will then be at your disposal and in the light of the reception that public opinion will have given to these great changes, to insist on devoting the fullest examination and deliberation, without favour and without prejudice, to the most momentous decision that has been announced this afternoon. My lords, I will not trust myself at the present momet to say more on the subject lest I should contravene the principle with which I have expressed my acquiescence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Asquith: I wish, by leave to inform the House at the earliest possible moment that the King-Emperor this morning made the following announcement at the Durbar which His Majesty has held at Delhi:—

"We are pleased to announce to our people, that on the advice of our Ministers tendered after consultation with our Governor-General in Council, we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital Delhi, and simultaneously and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as our Governor-General in Council, with the approval of our Secretary of State for India in Council, may in due course determine. It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people."

I may add that the official correspondence between the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General in Council, together with the text of this announcement, has been printed as a Parliamentary paper and will be available at the Vote Office to-day.

Mr. Bonar Law: It is obvious to the House that the statement which the right. hon. gentleman has just read announces changes of the utmost gravity. At this moment I only want to make one comment. I am sure the right hon. gentleman will be the first to recognise that this is a subject which ought to be discussed in this House. I am doubtful, however, whether it would be to the public advantage to discuss it now. I say this, not because we are at the fag-end of the session, but because his Majesty is in India, and I am inclined to think that it would be very undesirable to have any discussion which might even be critical in regard to something which has just been done in the person of his Majesty himself. I have not, however, had time to consult my colleagues, but I am sure that if, after consultation, we think that time ought to be given, the right hon. gentleman will be prepared to consider our request.

Mr. Asquith: This is a matter of such gravity that obviously it must be the subject of Parliamentary discussion. I share the views which the right hon. gentleman has expressed, that it would not be desirable that the discussion should take place at the present moment or until hon. members have had an ample opportunity of considering the documents and the arguments there set out, particularly while his Majesty is absent in India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 4.)

There is, I believe, no truth in the report 'that the' Cabinet are about to issue an order transferring the seat of Government from London to Inverness on account of the historical associations of the capital of the Highlands and as a compliment to the virile populations of the British Punjab!

By the bye I hear that when the new Delhi is built all the statues of Governors-General which at present adorn the Calcutta Maidan will be moved to the Northern city. Calcutta residents to whom I have mentioned this do not express any marked indignation. Some of them suggest that the Supreme Government should be offered the statues of Lieutenant-Governors as well!

The *Westminster Gazette* on Saturday published an interesting letter from its Editor Mr. J. A. Spender, written at sea *en route* to India. After describing a Sultan who embarked at Aden Mr. Spender says;—"In vivid contrast with this personage is another Oriental potentate, who came on board at Marseilles. He commands the allegiance of millions of Mohammedans in India, but this does not prevent him from being a most accomplished and versatile man of the European world, who is deeply read in modern literature and talks of our politics with an astonishing knowledge of its personalities and their values. This remarkable man is equally at home with the old Sultan and with sophisticated Westerners like myself. After a long and intimate talk with the former about the politics of the Mohammedan world, he goes back to his deck-chair and resumes his comparative study of Bergson and Herbert Spencer." Mr. Spender does not mention the name of "this remarkable man," but every one in Bombay will know to whom the writer refers in such complimentary terms.

SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE—Dec. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col A A Howell, B
Major W H Kerrick, I M S B
Major A S Trydell, I C V D B
Mr G E R Grant-Brown, B Cov
Mr G P Roeching, B Cov
Mr H H Green, B
Mr W A Gayer, B
Mr C P Fisher, B
Mr J Hudson, B
Mr F H Todd, B
Mr H Walton, B
Mr H J C Molony, B
Mr F P B Wood, B
Rev D H Gillan, B
Rev R G Jamieson, B
Rev J F Smith, B
Capt W C Long, I M S M
Miss R W Lewis, M
Mr H D Rendall, Bo Cov
Rev C R Ryall, Bo
Major Gen C G M Fasken, C B
Lieut-Col A W Chaldecott, 21 Cav
Lieut-Col T H Henderson, Mily Accts Dept
Major F L Vincent, 37 Lrs
Major F C H Parsons, I A
Major C A F Hocken, 35 Sind H
Capt C E Bulteel, I M S
Capt H A Douglas S T C
Capt D S Niven, 25 Cav
Capt R F Swart, S T G
Capt R T G Salusbury, 26 Punj
Capt A W White, 117 Mah
Capt H McL. Lambert, 1st R Dgns A D C to H E the C-in-C in I
Capt H F Whisley, 19 Lrs
Capt E C Talbot, 47 Sikhs
Lieut E A Somerville, 22 Cav
Lieut R C Bickley, R 1 M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H Creais, B 4 mo M C
H M S Mathews, B 1 day
Mr F Noyce. M Cov 6 mo M C
Mr J E McDougall, Bo 6 mo M C
Major C W G Richardson, 19 Punj from Feb 1. 1912 to Oct 1, 1912
Major H C Holman, D S O
16 Cav 6 mo M C
Major H T Naylor, 2 Raj 3 mos M C
Capt H P Cook I M S 2 days
Capt P E Gell, 14 JatLrs 10 days
Lieut C A Bingnell, 4 Raj 1 mo M C
Engr A Kile, R I M 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Major D R Green, I M S B
Capt J W McCoy, I M S B
Mr E H Berthound, B Cov
Mr G Robertson, B
Mr H M Marchant, B
Mr O B Job, B
Mr G J Williams, B
Mr A G Grant, B
Mr A E Heden, B
Mr C L T [illegible]lor, B
Capt M H L Morgan, 62 Punj
Lieut G van R Revne, 76 Punj
Lieut G P Plinston, 1 Ra

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

President on India's Need of Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Indian Industrial Conference was opened this morning. The Maharajah, of Mourbhaj, chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and dwelt upon the industrial requirements of the country.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy was duly elected President, and delivered a lengthy address of which the following is a summary:—

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy in the course of a long speech, said:—"I place the industrial regeneration of India above all other Indian problems in importance; it opens up auroral visions of a happy and prosperous future—of the revival of the Glorious Ind of the past. Political power, according to the teachings of history, is handmaid to industrial success; and value as I do the political advancement of my countrymen, I cannot but feel that the greatest block to it is their present industrial prostration. A country notorious for lack of initiative and enterprize, dependent upon foreign supply for the everyday requirements of life, with sources of living narrow, circumscribed and restricted;—it would be a wonder if the people were not held in political subordination. Political servitude follows commercial and industrial servitude as sure as night the day. It is almost a Natural law, rigorous, unrelenting and unsparing in its operation. Revival of the Indian industries therefore offers the most productive and promising field for the labours of the patriot and the statesman. We must go to the root of the evil, and treat the disease at its source; the pathological conditions must be removed. The pangs of hunger must be satisfied, and all experience shews industry and commerce provide the most effective means. In this matter fortunately the interests of the people and the Government ought to be and are identical, the objective is the same. It is as much to the interest of Government to promote industrial activity as for the people to develop it. The highest statecraft the wisest policy suggests and enjoins encouragement by all possible means of indigenous industries as the first duty of all well-regulated Governments. Much is made of the present Indian unrest. It would be wrong to ignore it; it will be equally wrong to ascribe the whole to a mere yearning on the part of the people for political power, or to the impulse and the gospel of hope which Japan has imparted to Asia. These are potent factors—active, pregnant, contributory causes. There are other powerful causes at work. The poverty of the people, absence of careers for the million, contraction of the productive sources of wealth, unequal competition, absence of commercial facilities and fiscal autonomy, and above all the general albeit unfortunate, belief that the advancement of British industrial interests forms the animating principle of British Indian Rule;—these felt, perceived, and realised by the people more and more with the spread of education and increasing knowledge of other countries, swell the volume of discontent, and give point and shape to it. The industrial revival of India is an object worthy of pursuit by the Government and the people alike. Government, if it is to be beneficial and permanent and to fulfil its high mission of advancing human progress, must encourage it; the people, if they are to live comfortably and to take a place among civilised nations, must compass it by every legitimate means in their power. Success in the work will remove poverty, and will provide career for the million. The healthy atmosphere of industrialism is destructive of sedition; art, industry and commerce are incompatible with turbulence; they cannot coexist with disorder, and grow best in peace a vigorous Industrial India will have no room for; the anarchist, and will contain germs of social and political progress that are bound to fructify under the beneficent influence of England."

KING EMPEROR'S VISIT.

The President then referred to H. I. M. the King Emperor's Visit to India as "the historic Visit of the most sympathetic and progressive of Sovereigns which has stirred to its inmost depths the great heart of the nation and has provided a powerful stimulus to its hopes and aspirations, its activity and enterprise."

REQUISITES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"Enterprise premised, four conditions are absolutely necessary for industrial success.—sufficiency of fluid capital, skill, labour and market. Deficiency in any one of these is destructive of industrial success. Enterprise alone can do nothing. The best mental equipment and the greatest skill with plenty of labour are likewise unavailing without capital and demand. Success in industry is dependent upon the combination and coexistence of all these. Now, in India some of these are absent, or are inadequate. In the first place, capital is the great need of Indian industries. It is the fashion with a class of public men to assume the existence in India of a large hoarded wealth. It is estimated that so much as £ 550,000,000 is lying idle in the hands of the people. Knowing as I do the country I cannot subscribe to this theory.

NEED OF CAPITAL.

The ugly truth confronts us that India is sadly wanting in capital, capital in the hands of the classes that are likely to invest it on industrial and commercial ventures. For years to come, therefore, we must look to foreign markets for the requisite capital, and for more reasons than one the London Market offers the greatest attraction. Government guarantee would secure almost any amount of capital to Industrial India. That the Indian manufacturer and the Indian trader can legitimately claim at the hands of Government and which, if it is to exist for the people, it cannot justly refuse. What India wants to-day for industrial expansion and progress is abundance of foreign capital, not wholly to be employed by foreign manufacturers, miners and merchants for their own profit and the enrichment of their own countries, but as loan for application to the various industries by Indians themselves. The Government of India alone can secure to the country foreign capital on these conditions; but constituted as it is and limited as its powers are, it is perhaps an idle hope that it will immediately work out the idea to its logical consequences. But the suggestion made by my Hon'ble friend Sir Vithaldas Thackersey from this platform that a percentage of shares in companies floated by foreign capitalists should be reserved for Indians, is certainly not extravagant.

A RIDICULOUS POSITION.

"But while foreign capital must be imported in abundance for financing the industries, there is no earthly reason why the bulk of the capital that there is in the country should not be immediately available for the purpose. The petty savings of the middle classes apart, there is undoubtedly some cash in the hands of the Indian aristocracy and the numerous endowed temples. It is discreditable to the nation that the requisite capital for working even small concerns should not be found. It is all very well for us to lecture Government upon its duties in industrial matters, but we must do our part. To claim Government assistance and not to do what we can to help ourselves, is sure to launch us into a position ineffably ridiculous and contemptible, besides creating suspicions about our earnestness of purpose and even our "bona fides." A judicious distribution of honours among persons engaged in commerce and industry will also have a wholesome effect. Active suasion by local officers should be even more fruitful of result. But Government guarantee within reasonable limits to Indian concerns and periodical audit of accounts should provide the most effective cure for the proverbial shyness and immobility of Indian capital. Loans can also be advanced by Government to promising concerns with advantage.

INDIAN BANKS.

"Then Indian banks, owned and worked by Indians, are a necessity for industrial success. We must have a network of them. Fortunately, there are fewer difficulties in this line. The Indian capitalist is by instinct and training a banker; banking is to him an accustomed art.

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE.

Equally important with sufficiency of capital is the diffusion of expert and up-to-date industrial knowledge among the people. Careful training in the complex details of the industrial arts is useful for the mass it is true, but for proper industrial development we must have a class of men well-grounded in the highest scientific knowledge who will be able to give a healthy direction to the industrial activity of the nation. Well-equipped Technological Colleges and Research Institutes serve a very useful purpose in training up such men. In a vast country like India with its teeming millions one or two colleges can do little.

The institutions suggested above again, should be largely supplemented by demonstration farms and factories and demonstration lectures by peripetetic instructors.

No system of technical education can be either complete or profitable which seeks to impart only special knowledge to the neglect of general education. We must have primary education all over the continent to derive the fullest benefit from technical education. Primary education is as mordant or grounding. It helps the later artistic finish. And in a country like India such education to be effective, should be free and gradually compulsory.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

"The programme detailed above is perhaps a little ambitious, and it may not be possible for Government to undertake such an elaborate scheme forthwith; but we ought gradually to work up to it. In this connection our humble and grateful thanks are due to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for the munificent grant of fifty lakhs of rupees for the support of education. A large portion of this amount will necessarily be spent on Primary Education, and some on Technical Education. His Royal pleasure and intelligent solicitude for the peace, contentment and welfare of his Indian subjects have placed funds at our disposal which, with judicious distribution, will materially help our cause, and cannot fail to be appreciated. The announcement that the grant will be expansive is an additional hopeful circumstance. But in this matter of national education, the efforts of Government should be supplemented by those of the public. Here at least there is field for conjoint action and for wholehearted co-operation between Government and the people. This Industrial Conference too ought to do its part of the work and to contribute its mite. The rich cannot put their wealth to nobler use than by spending it for the support of education. In all advanced countries, private charity does a deal for public education. The example can be followed here with profit. I am glad the Indian public have begun to realise their duty, and institutions of the right sort have come into existence. The Victoria Jubilee Institute of Bombay, the Bengal Technical Institute, and the Calcutta Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Technical Education are each in its own sphere of action doing excellent work. But the field is large; the workers few. The third requisite of industrial development is supply of labour. India is still supposed to be the land of cheap and plentiful labour. Modern conditions prove the unsoundness of both the theories. Labour is in point of fact, neither cheap nor sufficient in India. It is getting scarce everyday, and all industries suffer more or less from want of a regular and copious supply. The supply can be improved by stopping oversea emigration and encouraging inland emigration by substantial inducements. In view of the exclusive temper of the Colonies, the Indian settler abroad is a veritable anomaly. The Indian is not wanted by white colonists except as a cooly. The anti-Indian prejudice appears to be spreading. It is better, therefore, the Indian emigrant should return to the motherland, and help in the upbuilding of its industries. Then for the encouragement of labour and to facilitate free movement, compulsory legislation like the Assam Labour Law ought to be repealed. It is demoralising to a degree, and checks the free movement of labours by creating suspicions in their minds about the good faith of the employers. Coercive legislation redounds upon the tone of the market. Expansion of the sale of Indian manufactures comes next in order in a scheme of industrial regeneration. The worst feature of the present industrial condition is that the country is becoming too much of a producer of raw materials for foreign mills, and the dumping ground for foreign manufactures, sometimes cheap, inartistic and worthless imitations of Indian art products. In an industrially and normally developed India this process must be reversed. The raw produce must be converted into manufactures here in India, and the surplus products of Indian factories sold abroad. It is the condtions favourable to the sale of our manufactures that demand examination. These conditions naturally fall within two groups as affecting the home market and the foreign market. Pre-eminent among the former class is a protective tariff. Experience shows that protection is absolutely necessary for the development of the infant industries of a country. That is the lesson of history. There is one other important industry to which reference must be made here. Agriculture now forms the principal industry of the country. The great needs of the industry are irrigation, introduction of new commercial crops like rhea and soy bean, intensive cultivation, careful propagation and selection of seeds, detection and treatment of diseases, and improvement both in number and quality of the stock of cattle. Government, it must gratefully be acknowledged, through its Agricultural Department and the Veterinary Department and by providing substantial allotments for irrigation, is making a genuine effort for improvement. Much remains to be done, but the present enlightened policy would be more effective, if the people responded to the official stimulus more readily, and applied, themselves of the industry with a more intelligent appreciation of the improved methods. Government will, I hope, now move boldly for the preservation of cattle. The present indiscriminate slaughter should be stopped. A more liberal provision of pasture is also required."

The President concluded with emphasising the necessity of social reform for industrial development.

At the Industrial Conference to-day the president put a resolution tendering loyal homage to Their Imperial Majesties and another expressing condolence at the death of Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer. Eleven more resolutions were adopted urging the establishment of a fully equipped polytechnic college in India, enquiry into the causes of failure of several industrial enterprises, and the anomalous character of existing railway rates.

The Conference appointed committees to see that Government order for the purchase of the country-made articles was carried out and to offer suggestions in regard to Credit Societies, Life Assurance and Provident Societies Bills pending in the Supreme Council.

The Conference also urged for the establishment a department of industry in every province to supply advice in regard to new industries and to introduce new methods and processes to carry out experiments to develop selected industries, to organise industrial and commercial exhibition and to establish a museum and bureau of information. The Conference urged the Government to abolish system of Indian indentured labour. A resolution was adopted calling upon Government and people to encourage Indian manufactures to utilise mineral resources, to pray for repeal of the excise duty on cotton goods, to standardise weights and measures and to affiliate Commercial Colleges to Universities.

Hon. Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, was appointed secretary for the next year and Mr. N. A. Dravid and Mr. M. B. Sant as Assistant Secretaries.

The Conference dissolved at 3 p.m.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

President Foretells the Death of Caste.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Social Conference was held this afternoon, and Rai Bahadur Debendra Chandra Ghosh read the address as Chairman of the Reception Committee. In course of a lengthy address, he deplored the non-progressive character of social reform in Bengal. He advocated the re-marriage of child widows pointed out the evils of child marriage, the importance of celibacy under the present altered conditions and the necessity of marriage reforms. He supported Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Bill, and Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, and appealed for the uplifting of the depressed classes. He advocated the education of girls, and the gradual abandonment of the zenana system.

In conclusion, he said "social service, whether of this or of any other kind, is never thrown away. But as in politics so in social reformation, we must have a goal. We are not isolated as in ancient days, when caste institutions were organised for the purposes of a crude society. The facilities for intercourse have immensely increased and irrespective of inland communication throughout the whole of India, we have constant intercourse with the rest of the civilized world. Our thoughts and wants are made known over the ocean in the twinkling of an eye by wireless telegraphy, and above all it has become a possibility for people to fly through the air from one continent to another. But whether the aeroplane will come into general use or not, men and women will travel about, go on from one country to another see and learn and assimilate all that is good and true. Caste can have no place in such a world. It is bound to die just as the institution of slavery has ceased to exist. The scriptures of the civilized nations, including the Upanishads of the Hindus, teach us to treat all our fellow-beings as brothers and sisters and to think of humanity as one universal brotherhood. In the work of social reformation, we have to keep the realisation of such an ideal state of society as our goal. Our navigation needle should point towards this pole, the pole which guided the love of Budha and Chaitanya. And though you and I may not live to see the fruition of our wishes, it is by love, by quiet, patient and self-sacrificing endeavour towards the removal of unnatural social disabilities of our fellow-beings, and by helping them with the light of knowledge that we can raise our people in the scale of nations."

Mr. A. Chowdhury who was elected President addressed briefly and began by saying that the time had come when people should do something for the improvement of their society. Social progress according to him, must evolve from inside. They had been thrown into the vortex of a civilisation which had gained ground in the country and it would be well for them to keep their house in order. They owed a duty to themselves and to their country to unite their efforts for the regeneration of their society. The President looked upon the question of prevention of early marriage as an economic problem and owing to changed circumstances it was not possible to marry early. Regarding the elevation of the depressed classes the President said it was their duty to extend their hand of fellowship to the depressed classes. The President supported female education.

The Conference next proceeded to consider the resolutions and the first one ran thus "That this Conference accords its whole hearted support to the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Bill in amendment of the Special Marriage Act of 1872."

There was a great confusion after it was duly proposed and seconded. Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury of the Punjab came forward and opposed the resolution and advanced arguments against the Bill on religious, social, and legal considerations.

Scarcely had Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury resumed the seat than Mr. Gordhan Das of the Punjab Arya Samaj came forward and said that Mr. Rambhuj was not the spokesman of their Samaj which had whole heartedly supported the Bill.

Mr. Rambhuj Dutt excitedly advanced crying, "No, no." A wild scene of excitement followed. Members of the Arya Samaj followed either taking one side or another. After great difficulty order was restored.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar then addressed in support of the Bill and in the course of the speech said that he could not understand how a Punjabee gentleman who had married a Bengalee wife could oppose the Bill.

This remark of Mr. Mudholkar raised another storm. Mr. Rambhuj Dutt wanted to say something as it was a personal reference, but he was ruled out of order by the President. Mr. Rambhuj still persisted to address the Conference when Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyaya drew his attention in a loud tone to the ruling of the chair.

This excited Mr. Rambhuj Dutt and was followed by an uproarious scene.

The resolution was put to the vote. but the President could not decide the sense of the meeting in regard to the Bill and the resolution was deferred.

The Conference adopted resolutions advocating female education, elevation of depressed classes, widow remarriage, fusion of sub-castes and prevention of early marriages.

The Congress and Royal Message.

Before the Social Conference came to a close this evening Mr. A. Chaudhury read to the meeting the following letter from Sir James DuBoulay, Private Secretary to the Governor General, addressed to Mr. Bishan Narayen Dar, President of the Congress:—

"Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 27th December forwarding the copy of a resolution of welcome to Their Gracious Majesties I write to inform you that the resolution was duly telegraphed to Their Imperial Majesties. In reply I am commanded to convey to you the high appreciation of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of the dutiful and loyal message of welcome sent to them by the Indian National Congress. If the visit to India is productive of lasting benefit to this vast land and its peoples, Their Majesties will still more rejoice that it was possible for them to fulfil the great wish of their hearts."

PILGRIM SHIPS' CAPTAINS PROSECUTED,

Carrying Excess Passengers

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

Captain Giddie, Master of s. s. "Majidi" and Captain Newby Master of s. s. "Mahammadi," were placed by the Port Officer before the Additional City Magistrate for carrying pilgrims from Jeddah to Karachi in excess of the number authorized by their "A" certificates under the Pilgrim's Ships Act. Capt. Giddie had 74 pilgrims in excess and was fined Rs. 750 and Capt Newby who had 124 pilgrims in excess was fined Rs. 1,000. The "Shah Ameer" also had an excess number of pilgrims on board, but as the courts were closed on the 26th instant and the vessel had to sail with a number of pilgrims for Bombay the Port authorities allowed the vessel to sail, but have taken steps to prosecute her Master at Bombay by the authorities there.

BHISTI ATTACKS HIS MASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

Mr. A. Lucas, aged sixty, and his daughter Victoria, aged 29, have been brought to the General Hospital here from Pegu by the police, the former suffering from a severe beating and the latter from a wound and a broken finger.

It appears that Mr. Lucas had occasion to reprove his bhisti on Wednesday. Shortly after the latter returned and attacked his master with a yoke. His cries brought his daughter on the scene, whereupon the man turned on her and stabbed her. The accused is under arrest.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Dec. 29.

At the Theosophical Convention over 300 new members joined the "Order of the Star in the East" yesterday, and about 100 were taken into the "Order of the Sons and Daughters of India." The Theosophical Society Council appointed Babu Bhagawandas, as General Secretary, and Mr. Narainswamy Iyer, as Joint General Secretary. This morning a group photograph of the delegates was taken. The Convention of the Indian section met again at 8 a. m. to discuss among other subjects the improvement of the sectional organ, "The Theosophy," and the means of spreading religious education among Indian school boys.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

The General Officer, commanding Abor Expedition, telegraphs from Yambung on December 28th, that a Kebang man who came into camp a few days ago, probably as an official emissary from the Kebang men has offered to go out and bring them in. He promised to be back in three days. All is well with the column in the Yamna Valley.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Address for the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Special Tribunal resumed its sittings this morning for the hearing of the Ashe murder case.

Mr. J. I. Rosario addressed the Court on behalf of the 8th accused. The only evidence to connect his client with the conspiracy was the evidence of the approver Ramaswamy who was the only a witness who spoke to the Ponalur meeting. Other witnesses tendered for this purpose had been discarded by the prosecution. There was no doubt that Mr. Ashe was murdered. He (counsel) would concede that the murder was committed by Vanchi Iyer and the object of the conspiracy was to murder Europeans, but no evidence had been adduced that Mr. Ashe was a European, Undoubtedly it had been proved that Mr. Ashe was Collector of Tinnevelly but could the Court assume from that fact that Mr. Ashe was a European? Were all Collectors of Districts European? The object of the conspiracy was not to murder an isolated European but to collect men to rise on a fixed date to murder all Europeans. How could it be said, therefore, that the murder of Mr. Ashe which would probably wreck the whole of such a conspiracy to murder Europeans was one in pursuance of the conspiracy to attain Swaraj? Counsel submitted that the prosecution evidence itself tended to show that the murder of Mr. Ashe was planned by Madaswamy, Vanchi Iyer and the approver Somasundrum to wreak their private vengeance, Mr. Ashe having, according to them, wrecked the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co. and had been responsible for Chidambaram Pillay's going to jail.

ABBOTS.

A Restricted Title.

In days of old the word abbot was employed as a respectful title for any monk, but it soon became restricted to the superior. At that time monks were nearly all laymen, and so also was the abbot, but before the end of the fifth century, in the East at any rate, abbots seem to have become deacons if not presbyters. In the West the innovation spread more slowly, and not until the eleventh century was it the rule for all abbots to be ordained.

Originally abbots were subject to the jurisdiction of the Episcopate, but in the 12th century the abbots of Fulda claimed precedence of the Archbishop of Cologne, and as time went on they aped more and more the highest dignitaries of the church, adopting their insignia of mitre, ring, gloves, and sandals. The mitred abbots of England were twenty-four in number, the most important of whom was the abbot of Glastonbury, until half-way through the 12th century Adrian IV., who was more commonly known as Nicholas Break-Spear, granted precedence to the abbot of St. Albans, where he had been brought up and educated.

To distinguish abbots from bishops their mitre was supposed to be made of less costly materials, and unornamented with gold, but they soon disregarded this rule, and also that which ordained that the crook of their pastoral staff, should be turned in, instead of out, to show that their jurisdiction was limited to their own household.

CONCESSIONS TO THE POST.

It was necessary for an abbot to be at least twenty-five years of age, a monk of the monastery, and of legitimate birth. In a few rare cases he was permitted to name his own successor to the title. The rights of monks were gradually encroached upon, until in Italy the Pope nominated all abbots, while they were nominated in France by the King, saving only a few of the chief houses. Unless an abbot was deprived of it by those in authority over him he held his position for life.

In medieval times the ceremony of the admission of a Benedictine abbot was rather curious. Having been elected, the newly-created abbot removed his shoes at the door of the church, and proceeded barefoot to meet the members of his house, advancing towards him in procession. Having walked up the nave he knelt and prayed at the top-most step of the choir entry, into which he was introduced by the bishop or his commissary, and seated in his stall. Kneeling, the monks kissed his hand, and rising kissed him on the mouth. After this he entered the vestry and put on his shoes; then a chapter was held, while the bishop preached a sermon suitable to the occasion.

Monks were supposed to obey their abbots in all things, for his powers, though paternal, were absolute, being limited only by the canons of the church. Cassian gives us an example of a monk who watered a dead twig day after day for many months because his abbot had ordered it?

In the time of Charlemagne laws had to be passed restraining the power of the abbots, for they were wont to mutilate their monks, and even put out their eyes, while a hundred lashes was the punishment for a very trivial offence. Refractory nuns were also dealt with by the abbots, in conjunction with two abbesses as in the case of the fair and frail Constance de Beverley, who broke her vows to follow Lord Marmion. When he wearied of her he allowed her to be taken back to her convent for safe-keeping, as he thought, but—

"There, met to doom insecrecy
Were placed the heads of convents three."

Constance was condemned to be walled up alive, and the Chapter's doom was spoken by the blind abbot, and executed by two Benedictine monks.

When an abbot entered his church, all present rose and bowed; his letters were taken from his hand kneeling, while without his permission no monk might leave his presence, or sit down. At St. Albans the abbot set in the centre of the table, the Lord's place, and ate from silver plate, while his chaplains waited upon him. Often he was entertained sumptuously by noblemen and strangers. When dining in his own hall, the abbot was supposed to invite his monks to his table, on which occasions guests were to refrain from quarrelling, slander, or gossip. Possibly their conversation was somewhat limited when this rule was enforced! However, people complained that the abbots invited ladies of rank to dine with them, instead of their monks.

A WORLDY ORDER.

Abbots were supposed to dress like ordinary monks, but this rule was, like most others, set aside indeed, they are known to have assumed the dress of ordinary laymen—Walworth, the forth abbots of St. Albans, being charged with wearing habitually the dress of a sportsman. Abbots hied them to the chase, keeping horses, dogs, and huntsmen, while in the splendour of their following and equipages, they vied with the great temporal lords of the realm. Church-bells were rung as they passed through villages, the greatest respect was paid to them, and they were received as equals by all the nobility.

It must not be imagined from this that the powers were always used in the wrong way. Whiting, last of the abbots of Glastonburg who was judicially murdered by Henry VII brought up three hundred sons of noblemen besides others of meaner birth and rank whom he prepared for the universities. It held open house for more than five hundred persons at a time, and relieved the neighbouring poor twice a week, while his house was spoken of as most kindly and well-ordered.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you [illegible] a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

FRANCE'S NEW COLONY.

Gains and Losses in Morocco and the Congo.

Much has been said and written, says a French writer in the "Mercure de France" on the subject of the Franco-German Treaty of November 4, 1911, but there is still room for an impartial consideration of the value of the agreement to France.

For quasi-liberty of action in Morocco the French have abandoned a considerable portion of their Congo colony to Germany, and the questions at once arise: What is the value of the territory, ceded in the basin of the Sangha? Has the value of the remainder of their possessions in Equatorial Africa been lessened now that this concession has been made? And, finally what is the value of the political advantages they have obtained in Morocco?

The portion of the Congo surrendered is of incontestable value, notwithstanding the fact that it has been described in France as "a few square miles of wild and barren country." The basin of the Sangha, a country rich in rubber, was undoubtedly the most fertile portion of the whole of the French Congo. The consortium of concessionaire companies operating in the region was prosperous, and of the eight or [illegible]e million francs of income shown by the budget [illegible] Equatorial Africa, a sum of more than two [illegible]ions came from the ceded territory. It follows, [illegible]fore, as an indisputable fact, that the value of [illegible]h Equatorial Africa has been lessened. The [illegible]h must, however, guard against exaggeration. [illegible]bly the correct note was struck by M. Caillaux [illegible] he declared that the compensations paid to [illegible]any "did not affect any of the vital undertak[illegible]f France or any of her essential interest."

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.

The formula, like all reasonable formulæ, is optimistic. But for many French people it does not explain, or explains badly, the unique and important departure in the annals of the Third Republic which the cession to a foreign Power of a considerable portion of French Colonial territory constitutes. How could even the idea of such a cession have been possible? Probably the truth will never be known. Talk of a planned affair by private interests or of imprudence on the part of our plenipotentiary is based on hypotheses which it is impossible to verify. But what is interesting to consider is the measure in which it was possible to render acceptable to public opinion an idea which was "a priori" monstrous.

On many occasions the fact has been noticed that France has never had a consistent colonial policy. History shows that her country has at different times built up a magnificent colonial empire, and has eventually benevolently sacrificed or lost it. French oversea policy has always been rather passive than active. Dupleix conquered India, but Monarchic France criminally bungled over this wonderful stroke of fortune; not less criminally, she also allowed Montcalm to perish on the plains of the St. Lawrence. In the nineteenth century there was never a firm and consistent policy in regard to Asia and Africa. It was only by the hazard of private enterprise that she obtained Tonkin and the Congo. In fact it even seemed that official non-intervention was a condition of the success of private colonial enterprises. The colonial empire thus given to France could not be prized as much as an empire conquered by the force of a fixed policy that French opinion is little conscious of the individual sacrifices made for the sake of distant conquests—which it is apt to consider as the result of a mad but lucky adventure; and a country like the Congo appears to have no definite affinity with the soil of the Fatherland. Certainly it is a piece of France, but it is so distant, so little known—and, above all, so "recent."

To sum up, the cession to Germany of a portion or rather almost the whole of the Middle Congo represents a considerable sacrifice, not only by reason of the loss of a certain area of territory but also because of the consequent depreciation in the value of that portion of Equatorial Africa which remains in our possession. To these two considerations must be added a third. It would seem that as far as the he Congo is concerned those who drew up the agreement set out to increase the points of contact and of friction; and this must be taken in conjunction with France's obligation—rather badly defined by the agreement—to come to an understanding with Germany in regard to any eventual changes in the Belgian Congo. In this connection, however, I do not think that France has placed herself under the necessity of obtaining the consent of Germany before exercising her rights of pre-emption.

THE POSITION IN MOROCCO.

Turning now to the first part of the agreement, does it enable the French to attain in Morocco the object which their policy has pursued for so many years and at the price of important sacrifices to their friend and neighbour, England?

They have sought to settle the Morocco question by making it exclusively a French colonial problem. and by removing all the difficulties which for the past eight years have menaced the peace of Europe. Have they obtained that result? Evidently not. A kind of political protectorate has been accorded, but the question of the consular courts and native proteges in Morocco still remain uncertain factors. Moreover, the guarantees which Germany has obtained for the maintenance of the principle of the open door and of free economic competition preserve under different forms—notably in the intervention of the Moroccan State Bank an international institution—rather disquieting traces of the regime of internationalisation created by the Act of Algeciras.

Nevertheless the portion of Morocco which now falls to France has an indisputable value. The bargain is not of the best, but it is not bad, since, in the words of M. Caillaux, "we can, on the sole condition that we respect economic equality, extend our influence over a country which is vaster, more fertile, and more populous than Algeria and Tunis combined, and which will without doubt be in the future the brightest jewel in our colonial crown."

As a matter of fact Morocco has been conquered by Algeria. The establishment of our political protectorate in Morocco is much more the result of a tenacious campaign persued by our Algerian colonials and their representatives in Persian political circles than of the fixed governmental policy of France. Thus the method of the acquisition of the new colony is in keeping with tradition, one owes it to private enterprise. The agreement of November 4 consecrates the energetic efforts of a syndicate of business men.

One curious fact remains to be noticed. Contrary reactions are now taking place in France and Germany. France is throwing herself boldly in[illegible] a new colonial "affairisme," while Germany seems to be adopting that French colonial system which Bismarck stigmatised in a famous speech in the Reichstag. Germany wants new territory—Damaraland yesterday, the Middle Congo to-day, perhaps the Belgian Congo to-morrow. The appetites "made in Germany" are unlimited. It seems that the conquest of new territory is in these days her one method of affirming her greatness as a Power. And in her enforcement of this policy—here Bismarck survives—let the weak beware.

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traf[illegible] earnings for week ending 23rd December.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earngs. for week ending 23rd Dec. 1911				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System...	2791·34	2096600	29807415	31904015
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·66	124600	930921	1115521
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	5200	85718	90918
Total...	2957·29	2226400	30884054	33110454
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 23rd Dec. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	a2791·38	1745089	26637731	28382820
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	40393	787252	828245
B.-K. Ry.......	40·29	1953	48827	50780
Total	2957·33	1788035	27473810	29261845
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	— 0·04	a +351511	+ 3169684	+ 3521195
A.D.C.R.	......	+a83607	+203669	+ 287276
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 3247	+ 36891	+ 40138

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct

a Due to the Delhi Darbar.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Maloja," Dec. 30.

The P. and O Co's mail Steamer "Maloja," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passangers.

Austin, Col H H and Miss
Aslett, Mr Alfred
Ali Bin Shaif
Abdulla Abdulkawi
Arnold, Mr
Agnew, Miss C
Bleackley, Mrs Horace
Bryant, Mr E Walrond
Bruce, Mrs Knight
Bute, the most Hon the Marquis of,
Bute, the Marchioness of
Bull, Mr H S
Beaton, Miss
Butler, Mr
Bloomer, Mr C F
Flack, Capt G S S
Churchill, Mr Arnold
Casillis, Countess of,
Callaghan, Miss
Campbell, Lady Angela
Campbell, Mr Colin
Cameron, Mrs Charlotte
Cassillis, Rt Hon the Earl of,
Clarke, Miss J F
Calvocoressi, Mr G J
Coleman, Mr F M
Curle, Mr Herbert
Cresswell, Mr
Duguid, Mr A F
Evelyn-Jones, Mr and Mrs F
Erskine, Mrs and Miss
Erskine, Lt-Col E D
Fueck, Mr
Fabbri, Mr Alex
Filgate, Hon Mr T R
Flemming, Mr G
French, Miss H B
Fuller, Miss
Gordon, Sir Home & Lady
Gray, Mr & Mrs P V
Gabriel Capt C H
Glover, Mr H M
Greig, Mr Jas
Glanville, Mr P G
Griswold, Rev H D
Hamilton and Brandon, His Grace the Duke of
Hamilton and Brandon, Her Grace The Duchess of
Hannay, Mrs Rainsford, nurse and infant
Harris, The Rt Hon Lord
Harris, Lady
Harris Hon G
Hardinge, Rt Hon Viscount
Hardinge, Lady
Hardinge, Hon Arthur
Hartley, Mrs Walter and inft
Harris, The Hon G
Hextall, Mr H C
Hoste, Mr T H
Hughes, Mr K H
Hughes, Mrs, child & inft.
Harris Rt Hon Lord
Harris Lady
Jacobs, Mr C M
Jaggarayudu, Mr K
Joneja. Mr G B
Kelley, Capt Frank M
Knocker, Capt A G
Lalvani, Mr R L
Lascelles, Mrs K
Lea, Mr John
Lethbridge, Major
Leather and Chauffeur, Mr J W
Lewis, Mrs and 2 Misses
Lorimer, Capt E
Lucas, Mr and Mrs C
Leary, Col T E
Law, Mr E H
McManus, Mr and Mrs J
Mitford, Col Kenyon
Moore, Mrs Rivers
Murphy, Miss
Murray, Mrs V
Martin Leake, D B A
Manson, Mr D
Nicholson, Capt and Mrs R B
Palmer, Mrs
Palmer, Rt Hon G W
Pelley, Miss
Picton, Lt-Col R E
Preston, Mr T H
Priestley, Mrs A F
Pallis, Mr Alec A
Pratt, Miss D
Powell-Cotton Mrs and maid
Rickman, Capt and Mrs Stuart
Rodman, Mrs & Miss
Rosenthal, Mr Edward
Relfe, Mr A N
Saunderson, Mr and Mrs Armar
Shaw, Mr & Mrs W
Slacke, Mrs F A
Smith, 2 Misses
Summers, Mr and Mrs Thos
Saeed Abdulla
Sef bin Shaif
Smith, Mr P E
Strachey, Lt-Colonel
Todd, Mr Thos
Trevor, Surg Gen Sir F W
Trevor Lady and Mrs
Teber Nousky, Mons A
Urban, Mr Chas
Welch, Mrs
Williamson, Sir Archibald
Williamson, Mr K
Williamson, Mr G
Wilbern, Mr
White Mrs G H Norman child, and infant
Young, Mr and Mrs E H and child
Young, Mr J C

MODERN STYLE IN ART.

A Study of Traditions.

"In the long history of humanity, says a correspondent in the "Daily Mail," it is perhaps the twentieth century that will appear the most reasonable and the most moderate. The epoch that has witnessed the birth of dirigibles and aeroplanes is characterised by a singular respect for traditions. In this connection we stand in sharp contrast with the previous century, whose faults we are always correcting by delving into the past for the best lessons and the most fruitful examples. In the conclusion of agreements and treaties diplomats bear in mind historic traditions at least to the same extent as the contingencies of the moment. Scientists, whose boldness seems to have set back the limits of the possible, find inspiration in an increasing measure from the works of bygone generations. In literature we are returning to the pure French tradition which eliminates from style all that is not simple, exact, and clear. In art it is the same thing. Artists are beginning to subordinate their own inspiration to a profound study of traditions that were once disdained.

With this preamble a writer in the "Temps" proceeds to an inquiry into the lines along which twentieth century style is developing, and shows how French artists would welcome the "exposition du style" which it is proposed to hold in Paris in 1915.

THE IDEA AND ITS EXPRESSION.

Speaking for modern art—as, indeed, he is well qualified to do—M. Anquetin says that the best technique is to found in the past. "It is a mistake to confound the idea with the method of expessing it. Ideas are infinite in number. No doubt our grandchildren will have magnificent ideas of which we never dreamt; but if they wish to give them felicitous expression, they will have to employ our language, our syntax, our grammar. Study of the past requires will and patience. Michael Angelo said that architects ought to study the anatomy of the human body. But we find it more convenient to imitate Ingres—to paint, to model, to build, to make furniture or books without consulting tradition—technique in art, syntax in language. Ingres is responsible for all the ugly works of France since the time of romanticism. In painting I employ the methods of the Renaissance masters, which werre respected up to the time of David. Raphael like Rembrandt, Titian like Van Dyck, all sketched out their pictures in black and white before painting them. This logical and safe method is despised, like all past traditions, and I am called a revolutionary because I devote myself to the methods employed by all the great masters for four hundred years. I think it is time we had a reaction and ceased to walk with bowed head.

"The furniture industry is the prey of copyists who are capable of making a Louis XVI panel with their eyes shut, so accustomed are they to the work. Here, too, it is time to go forward by going resolutely backward. Let us learn to work like our ancestors in order to create new works. Let us imitate their methods, not their models. The projected exhibition in 1915 is necessary. We ought then to take the opportunity of teaching the public two things, that all the rooms of a dwelling should harmonise from a decorative point of view, and that one must buy no picture, carpet, piece of furniture, or ornament before considering the note it will strike in the general decorative scheme."

ART IN EVERYTHING.

That it is necessary to inculcate taste in children at school is the opinion of M. Karbowski, the celebrated decorator. "We should make people understand in their early years" he says, the "ridiculousness of a false luxury and the beauty of that massive but simple furniture of other days. My second reflection is this: It is a mistake to think that chateaux, apartments and villas should alone be objects for tasteful decoration. An artistic people would spread art everywhere. Could not the shop, [illegible] factory, the emporium be decorated"?

M. Semersheim believes that 1915 would not be [illegible] early a date for the proposed exhibition. "But," he says, "before we proceed to organise an 'exposition du style' we must come to an agreement as to what the style of the exhibition must be in order to obtain an artistic 'effet d'ensemble.' At such an exhibition the public would see that the style of the twentieth century is absolutely traditional, since its characteristics, in furniture, are purity of form, 'nervousness' of outline, elegance and comfort. And that result is obtained simply by employing the 'French line,' not understood in other countries and very often deformed and rendered heavy by ourselves."

M. Jaussely, the young architect who was awarded the first prize for his design for the extension of the city [illegible] Barcelona, thinks a good modern style is lacking in architecture. Reinforced concrete has furnished a new means of expression, because it calls for plain and simple outline. Stone and brick continue [illegible] be the "noble" materials, but their prices are often prohibitive. An exhibition would lead architects to devote themselves to studies which would perhaps end in the discovery "of that twentieth-century style which has in reality been sought [illegible] more than two hundred years."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H, Lewellin, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour 6 o'clock yesterday evening with the English Mails of the 15th instant, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Sewell, Mr O and Mrs
Cunningham, Capt J and Mrs
Allison, Miss E
Hogg, Capt C C H
Harold, Lt A
Lindgren, Mr O
Thompson, Mr R S and Mrs
Swinley, Mr G M B
Hure, Miss H
Thompson, Mrs J J
Burns, Mr F J
Moody, Mr B
Sinkinson, Mr A P Le N
Linford, Mrs and 2 infants
Bell, Mr G Mc C
Byng, Miss
Rodgers, Mr J
Graham, Mrs R and Mr R
Morgan, Mr J T
Ward, Mr R J D
Linford, Mrs and ayah
Burn, Miss K M
Robertson, Mr J and Mc I
Brideutt, Mr S H
Scotson, Mr R
Rebsch, Mr E A
Coope, Miss E A
Bull, Mr C
White, Mr J K
Harrison, Mr P L
Fulton, Mrs W
Crerar, Miss J
Woodroffe, Mr W H A
Mac Allister, Mr B
Hibbert, Miss

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Sulivan, Mr W S
Pierpoint, Capt H P
Mackenzie, Mr H E Mrs infant child and nurse
Carr, Capt R
Coventon, Mr A L and Mrs
Vernedu, Mr A H Mrs 2 children and governess
Croby, Capt R G G
Richardson, Mr C
Low, Mr G
Marsden, Mr E
Wood, Mr W H A
Stephens, Mr A D and Mrs
Kreiser, Mr C F and Mrs
Clare, Mr P
Grainger, Col T
Grant, Mr A G
Cocker, Mr R W
Wilbraham, Mr H W
Luckman, Mr H
Theobald, Mr G O
Fuchs, Mr D W
Rumsden, Mr W
Mc Innes, Mr P J
Clarke, Mrs H S
Parks, Mr J H Mrs Miss C R and Miss C
Hopkins, Mr G A
Kenny, Lt E C
Holland, Sir T
Strong, Mr R P W
Gore, Lt F L
de Dartein, Mr
Hayne, Mr A R S
Wyer, Mr C R
Wood, Mr H C
Von Prague, Mr E and Mrs
Raikes, Mr E B
Bissett, Sir W
Chopra, Mr S N
Chand, Mr D K
Frere, Col Mrs
Ralli, Mr P G
Hossain, Mr M
Davidson, Mr F

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY

Anderson, Mr G
Carr, Mr H W
Schaefer, Mr E and Mrs
Baker, Mr E C S and Mrs

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Nicoll, Mr C D and Mrs
Dixon, Mr H

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Thomas, Mr Mc I C and child
Adamson, Mr J Mrs child infant and nurse
Berney, Miss
Hornsby, Miss
Campbell, Major I M

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Assher, Capt S
Blackwell, Mr and Mrs
Ussher, Mrs M E
Turton, Mr O
Benwell, Maj R L

Per s.s. "Nera," December 30.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Nera," to-day, from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 4-30 p. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Disinfection shed, near Prince's Dock, at 1-30 p.m., with all their kits:

COLOMBO.

Mr T Thornycroft
Mr H L Nathan
Mrs John C Henley
Mrs Wells
Mr C S Henley
Mr H R Billimoria
Mr D R Billimoria
Mrs Vera Cohiran and inft
Mr C H Crole-Rees
Mr and Mrs Walter Douglas
Mr A Wulfing

YOKOHAMA.

Mr and Mrs Belage and son
Mr and Mrs Miquell
Mr Van der Stegen

HONGKONG.

Mr Jouffray
Mr Musson

FREMANTLE.

Mr and Mrs H Miller.
Mr Miller.
Miss Miller.
Mr Lestie de Vine.
Mr Stel.
Mr Achille.
Mr and Mrs Bosine.
Mr W Lay.
Mr Seghezzi.
Mr Episgio.
Mr Episgio M Cabini.
Mr Poli.
Mr Zaccotti.
Mr Carroblio.
Mr G Maria.
Mr Rigolini.
Mr Z Angelo.
Mr C Giovanne.
Mr Pabrini.
Mr Guerinoni.
Mr A Cucevie.
Mr A Gosfoduchie.
Mr P Sinoljan.
Mr T Poltico.
Mr Nicolas Thyie.
Mr Zuray Zubie,
Mr Tuvie
Mr Smaljan Furay.
Mr Zanitovie Marya
Mr Koracoziemat M
Mr Erseg
Mr Ersegmato
Mr Ivan K
Mr Ranzavie
Mr S Zaninoviemako
Mr Salvatore
Miss Lo Chiovo
Mrs A Pulis
Mrs C Corsinos
Mrs Giovadni
Mrs Panizza
Mrs G A Mistti
Mrs Mugiola
Mrs Maggi
Mrs Marelle
Mrs M Lingi
Mrs G Castanea
Mrs C Antonio
Mr Paini Lingi
Mr Guidice
Mr Capello
Mr D Baria
Mr Toqualini
Miss Zelikavitz
Mr Zelikavitz

ADELAIDE.

Mr W P Bastarde
Mr King

MELBOURNE.

Mr G Bradshaw
Mr Laugua
Mr and Mrs Pace and child
Mr A Pinllos
Mr and Mr. Bavkis
Mr W J Hemingway
Ma Quthridge
Mr Neville
Sirter Valerie
Mr Brigitte
Mr Simeon
Mr Eeliski
Mr Ludovicia
Mr Adelaide
Mr and Mrs G Ross and children and baby
Mr M Mist
Mr B Ivan
Mr T Marin
Mr Z Torno
Mr Turac and 20 Spania
Mr A C Mariette
Mrs Carnack
Mr A Meiripart
Mr C Glascoc7
Mr Stenner
Mr and Mrs Steuner
Mr A S Waterer
Mr B Matts
Mr E L Thomas
Mr Binqe
Mr and Mrs Kolhe
Mr J Harrington
Mr and Mrs Niz
Mr and Mrs Sail and 3 chil
Mr S Loreuro
Mr and Mrs Gouard
Mr Bennett
Mr Merington
Mr Haines
Mr Dykes
Mr H Selley
Mr L Jenkins
Mr C Wittorio
Mr D Stephano
Mr Tuxport
Mr Cooke
Mr J Mayon
Mr C Mayon
Mr Castellino
Mr Stampa
Mr Carrodini
Mr Della Christino
Mr D Tanping
Mr B Dominique
Mr D Gingis,
Mr Kittonis,
Mr Orloff,
Mr Josephton
Mr Licondran
Mr and Mrs Pianos. and 2 children
Miss B Vasilipaulos
Mr B Vasilipoulos

NOUMEA.

Mr Daniert,
Mr Mrs Tuot. and 2 children
Mr Mrs Sire, and 3 children
Mr J Mouin,
Rev Father Tan,
Sister Paul,
Sister Eugenie
Sister Merci
Mrs Ronquette,
Miss Ferand,
Mrs Ayade,
Mr Lavigue,
Mr Bentegeat,

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Dec. 10.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Capt. W. S. Poe to be seconded, while holding the appointment of Assistant Inspector of Steel at Sheffield Dec. 10.

Capt. A. H. L. Prynne, supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Poe, Dec. 10.

War Office, Dec. 12.

13th Hussars.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, to be Colonel, vice General Sir B. C. Russell, deceased, Nov. 26.

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O.T.
A Stimulant Without Alcohol or Gas.

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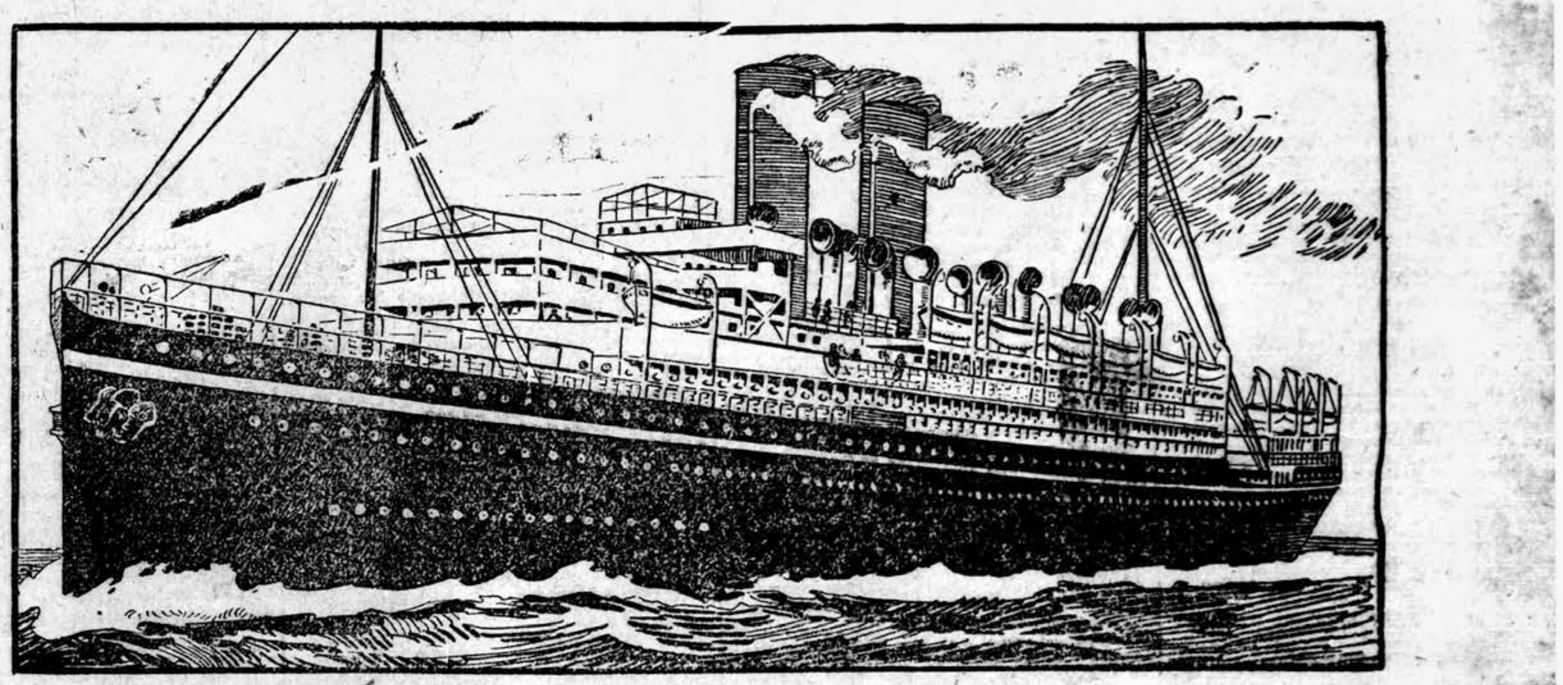

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, DEC. 28.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 1-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 3-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·86	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c. 21st Sept	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Transfers on Bombay ...Rs. 800,000 at 1 4 5-32

The Bombay Mails of the 16th instant, arrived at Brindisi this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£32,400,000	Dec. £1,700,000
Public Deposits	...£16,100,000	Inc. £ 1,100,000
Other Deposits	...£44,200,000	Inc. £4,000,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£41,300,000	Inc. £6,700,000
Notes and Gold	...£21,700,000	Inc. £1,600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 36 per cent. of the Liabilities.

The P and O Company states officially that all Bullion being conveyed by "Delhi" has been salved, its total value being £300,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Dull.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Business very restricted.
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 57,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·03+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	8 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May
4·88	4·88	4·90	4·92	4·94
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·97	4·99	5·01	5·02
+01	+01	+01	+01

New York noon Jan. 8·78; May 9·06.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 8·99; May 9·19.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	50,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	45,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9·35—15

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·72—05
Futures—Month of May 9·00—05
} Declined on unfavorable cables and on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 1-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan.	... 8·94 —01
Do. do May	... 9·13 —04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

New Orleans and New York markets are closed on Sunday and Monday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—	Bales.
Total actual Exports	9,000
do Forwarded	50,000
do Imports	103,000
do Stocks	807,000

Additional Cotton Quotations unchanged.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	9 5-8
George Mayall's Yarn ...	8 7-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 38 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-4 +1 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68 1-4 + 1 3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Strong.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 64 1-2+2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-15-0 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Value—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 4 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Sellers.—Dull.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ...... £ 75 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...... 0 8 5-8 unchgd

Standard Copper G M B ...... £63 5-8—1-8

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 6—Value

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...18 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Little or no business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...14 7 1-2—4 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Offered at lower prices slow demand closed steady.
S A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...19 9 3-4
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 15-9—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.
Tone—Quiet.
Javas Sugar—General Tone—Very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [29th DEC. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Parcel Silver.	Rs. 60	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	42	49,742
B B and C I Railway ...	44	52,087

FINANCIAL.

The Banks, and many of the markets, are now closed for the New Year Holidays and will reopen on Tuesday. The New York and Liverpool markets will be closed to-morrow (Saturday) and on Monday, 1st January 1912.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Little business has been done to-day, and the Banks are now closed until Wednesday morning. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Jan.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136 3-4
Shanghai "	...181 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the Settlement on 5th January and declined 1-16 during the morning, but as since recovered to the opening rates as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96	2	0
1st Settlement... ...	"	96	2	0
2nd "	"	96	0	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 25 1-8 and 25 1-4 respectively. New York was unchanged at 54 3-8. The local market opened quiet at 63 5-8 for ready bars and closes unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15	0
Australian "	"	23	15	0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	"	63	10	0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	63	11	0
" 2nd Settlement ...	"	63	12	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 9·70 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 40·30 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d. tenderers receiving 20 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 45·30 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is increased to 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 8th December and comes with the mails of the 15th December brings £ bar gold and £ silver, and £ Sovereigns; and the following Council Bills —

Calcutta	...Rs. 25,60,000
Bombay	... " 6,10,000
Madras	... " 8,80,000
Total...	... " 40,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 15th December and comes with the mail of the 22nd December brings £110,000 bar gold, £160,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ... —	...Rs. 26,70,000
Bombay	... " 5,50,000
Madras	... " 5,80,000
Total...	... " 38,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 22nd December and comes with the mail of the 29th December brings £120,000 bar gold £60,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs. 1,60,000
Bombay	... " 5,10,000
Madras	... " 3,00,000
Total...	... " 9,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	25,37,000	......
Other Deposits...............	......	58,46,000
Sundries	14,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	......	1,30,000
Other Authorized Securities	unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	7,77,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	15,21,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,45,000	......
Bullion	......	20,000
Balance with other Banks.	4,08,000	......
Sundries.....................	6,000	......
Cash	......	67,00,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	63,906	91,880	— 27,974
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 28th Dec.	417,738	605,646	—187,908
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	2,080	14,160	— 12,080
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	14,921	33,137	— 18,216
Total...	17,001	47,297	— 30,296
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 28th Dec.			
Europe ...	32,861	186,702	—153,841
China ...	280	1,959	— 1,679
Japan ...	120,687	122,608	— 1,921
Coast Ports ...	9,197	3,956	+ 5,241
Total...	163,025	315,225	—152,200
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	6,462	20,066	— 13,634
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	21,889	7,262	+ 14,627

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 25th November, 7,038 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—18,573 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	11,611	61,755	128,565
Central India... ...	2,069	6,042	13,912
Barsee and Nagur ...	2,824	6,129	19,861
Berar	17,163	111,097	108,141
Central Provinces ...	14,044	109,864	43,583
Total Oomras ...	47,711	294,887	314,062
Dholleras	406	4,758	20,651
Broach	4,808	8,766	159
Compta and Dharwar.	919	10,759	19,574
Westerns	407	5,213	1,217
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	1,143	40,309	220,622
Bengals, (Rajputana)	974	2,908	13,758
Sind	2,054	17,177	15,199
Persian	23	350	110
American	5,461	24,577	92
Egyptian	......	334	200
Other sorts	......	7,700	2
Total ...	63,906	417,738	605,646

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec., 1911	417,738
	717,738
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec. 1911	163,025
	554,713
Afloat —	28,321
	526,392
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	256,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Dec. 1911 ...	270,392
Difference since last week	+ 21,790

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The past week has been a short one, the Home markets having been closed for the Christmas Holidays for two or three days. The holidays and the lock-out in Lancashire have tended to cause an easier feeling and prices are lower on the week. It is anticipated that the trouble in Lancashire will not last long, and that a settlement between spinners and weavers and employees will shortly be effected. In the meanwhile, with the New Year Holidays coming on, it is not likely we shall see any improvement, but later on we may look for better markets, as trade is good.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

	Last week	This week	Differences.
New York—			
Futures Jan. ...	8·85	8·72	—13
" May ...	9·11	9·00	—11
Spot ...	9·65	9·35	—30
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	9·00	8·94	—06
" May ...	9·20	9·13	—07
Spot ...	9 3-16	9 1-8	—1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Dec.-Jan...	4·94	4·88	—06
" June-July...	5·03	4·99	—04
Spot ...	5·11	5·03	—08

Though our market has also been closed for two days for Christmas, the tone has been firm and prices are higher all round. The advance is due to some enquiry for Oomras styles for January delivery and a scarcity of sellers, and also to a fair demand for ready cotton to complete December requirements and only moderate receipts into Bombay. Prices are about Rs. 4 to 8, higher on the week. A moderate business has been done for forward delivery but sellers are not inclined to go on at the advance, as difficulty is anticipated in securing cotton fit to pass as fine in survey.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry, chiefly for nice red-leaf cotton, and good prices have been paid for nice lots. There has also been some demand for black leaf cotton by exporters and mills.

LATER.

Some business has been done to-day in fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola, March delivery, at Rs. 246-47. The market closes steady as under. There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	255	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	255	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	253	"
Fine M G Yeotmal	"	251	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	248-9	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	237	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	229	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	242	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	230	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales ...	... 4,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 32,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4·85	4·85	4·87	4·89
—03	—03	—03	—03

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·91	4·94	4·96	4·98	4·99
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

FREIGHTS.

Market steady, rates firm.

ANTWERP.

500 tons seeds, January at 16s. 6d.
250 tons seeds, February at 16s.
250 tons seeds, March, at 16s.
13,000 tons seeds, March to May seeds cotton at 16s.

A fairly large line about 10,000 tons was covered, for February-March at 16s. general cargo and 3,000 tons ore at 18s. January-February.

DUNKIRK AND HAVRE.

1,500 tons seeds for February-March at 18s. and a few lots in ready steamer, at 19s. 6d. for Havre.

HULL.

About 1,500 tons light seeds, ready at 16s.

FIXTURES.

S. S. "Sahasa" was fixed, just before the holidays, for Genoa and one other port at 19s. scale cargo.

Market closes firm with rates advancing for near forward position.

RATES.

HANSA LINE—Hamburg and Bremen, January to March 16s. 6d. light seeds, 18s. 6d seeds, 19s. cotton. April to June 16s, light seed 18s.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.—Trieste-Venice.

16s. seeds, 17s. cotton, January-February loading.
15s. 6d. seeds 16s. 6d. cotton, March to May loading.

ANCHOR LINE—Liverpool-Marseilles.

17s. per s. s. Circassia sailing 4th January.
16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. cotton, February.
16s. seeds, 16s. cotton, March to May.

ELLERMANS—Liverpool Marseilles.

15s 6d. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton, March, May and June.
14s. light seeds, 14s. 6d. seeds cotton, 15s. wheat, July to December.

INDIAN LLOYD.—Rotterdam and Antwerp.

16s. 6d. seed cotton, 6d. less light seeds, January.
16s. 6d. seed cotton 6d. less light seeds, Feb. to April.
16s. seed cotton 6d. less light, May-June.

P. and O.—London.

15s. 6d. seeds and weight cargo, March.
15s. seeds and weight cargo, April to June.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

There has been a sharp advance in the Home markets, which close strong. The unfavourable weather reports lately received from Argentina may have had a more reaching effect than at first anticipated. Prices here have risen sharply in sympathy with Home advices and a fair business has been done. It is generally believed that rates here will be easier as soon as supply become large, but much will depend on the course of the Home markets and Argentina advices.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12	4	0	B.T.
Apl.-May	"	11	12	0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

This market is also firm and rates show an adnance on the week. Stocks here are small and nice quality is very difficult to obtain.

We quote :—

Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	12	0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	"	9	0	0	B.T.
Brown Delhi Ap-May ...	"	8	4	6	R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market has been steady with a moderate enquiry, and changes on the week have been slight.

We quote :—

Ready White Pissi ...	Rs.	5	0	0	R.T.
White Delhi Apl-May	"	5	4	0	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market has remained steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	8	0
White Gulburga ...	"	55	0	0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	50	8	0
Black Kutni ...	"	48	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 11 4 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Steady, fair demand.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 3·0 B.T
Forward ... ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Market quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Market steady.

We quote :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 42 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

A quiet market.

We quote :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 7 6 0 B.T. nominal

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	63,906 bales
Wheat	74,445 cwts.
Linseed	4,162 "
Rapeseed	1,551 "
Gingellyseed	82,243 "
Poppyseed	717 "
Groundnuts...	53,638 "
Castorseed	32,967 "
Rice	44,941 "
Myrabollams	23,547 "
Cottonseed	170,615 "
Mowraseed	2,445 "
Gram	16,373 "
Joowar	5,946 "
Maize	48,655 "

LOCAL YARNS.

Only a small business has been done in the bazaar, the South having bought to a very moderate extent. Business with China remains at a standstill, and is impossible under the present conditions.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey goods:—There is a moderate demand in our market and prices are steady.

White goods:—The market is quiet with little doing.

Prints and Dyed goods :—The market continues very quiet. Buyers ideas are settled as to the Home markets keeping steady for some time to come, and forward business is being done, mostly for the next Diwali season.

Turkey red plain goods :—The Home market is steady, and prices are unchanged. There is a moderate demand locally.

Turkey red. prints :—We have no change to report.

Dhooties:—The Home market is firm, as Calcutta is buying largely and consequently prices are well maintained. The Bombay market is very quiet. The market is overstocked and dealers are eager to sell even at a loss, consequently prices realized are very poor.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow metal.—The Home market has been steadily advancing and the latest quotations are £76-5 and £61-15. Our market has also become firmer in sympathy, and Rupee prices have been advanced.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	12	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	1	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair......	3	11	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit............	......		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	......		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	13	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	7	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	12	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	6	0
Anchor Tins per pair	3	13	0
Shell 150° in Cases per case	5	0	0
Anchor cases per case	4	2	0

		Per case.			
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	"	6	0	2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	"	5	12	2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4	12	2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4	8	2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4	1	2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4	8	2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins "	3	11	0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		"	3	11	0
		per 8 Impl. gallons			
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		"	3	1	0
		per 2 tins			
Camel Brand in tins 125°		"	3	11	0

Strong and advancing.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with very little doing during this week; in some cases rates have declined somewhat while others have kept unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,780; Bank of Indias have changed hands at Rs. 67 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 50 1-4; Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 79; The Bombay Merchants' Bank shares have improved to Rs. 9. Press shares are unchanged; Indian Cotton at Rs. 143 3-4; New Mofussils at Rs. 790; New Berar's at Rs. 545. In Mill companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have declined to Rs. 417 1-2; Bombay United have advanced to Rs. 420, Century Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 267 1-2; Central Indias at Rs. 1,880, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,220; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 83 3-4; Davids are quiet at Rs. 416 1-4; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 210; Fazulbhoy Mill shares at Rs. 255; Finlays at Rs. 277 1-2; Khatau Makanjee Mill shares at Rs. 920; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 747 1-2; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,420; Maneckji Petits to Rs. 2,710; New Great Easterns are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 200 to Rs. 202 1-2; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,150; Swan Mill shares have improved to Rs. 243 3-4; Swadeshis have ruled at and about Rs. 1,250; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 515. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bamankaas have improved to Rs. 7 3-4; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are at Rs. 580; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's ordinary shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 152. and preference shares have improved to Rs. 177; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 280 and preference shares at Rs. 287 1-2; Central India Mining Company shares have improved to Rs. 31; Port Canning are quiet at Rs. 747 1-2; Shivrajpurs are unchanged at Rs. 17; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 68, deferred shares at Rs. 116 and preference at Rs. 164; Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 275 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 250, Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 500. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old issue are quiet at Rs. 660; Amritsar Pattis have changed hands at Rs. 125; Ahmedabad Dholkas are quiet at Rs. 125; Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 522 1-2; Central Provinces have been put through at Rs. 37 1-2 and Guzerat Railway shares at Rs. 58. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Oct. 1911 ...	...Rs. 85,664
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 17,814
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1911	...Rs. 2,93,514
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 69,484

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Sept. 1911 ...	...Rs. 23,311
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,310
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1911	...Rs. 92,860
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 3,060

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Oct. 1911 ...	...Rs. 9,298
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 585
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1911	...Rs. 35,778
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,660

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 16th Dec. 1911 ...	...Rs. 6,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 3,181
Total earnings from 1st July to 16th Dec. 1911	...Rs. 2,17,780
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 5,863

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—16 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 10 bale wool, H K M Jaitha; 75 cwts old rubber, R M Jussawalla and Co; 145 bales wool, N Khatau; 69 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 75 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 55 bales cotton-waste, M V Kothare and Co; 731 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 4 pots grass and rosa oil, Volkart Bros: 15 bales wool, Bhojraj; 25 bales wool, M Balia; 57 bales wool, D Kundunmul; 138 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 37 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 3,005 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4 pots rosa oil, Feeroze and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, M A Patheria and Co; 248 cwts wheat, and 1,980 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri; 50 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 260 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 25 cwts dry fruits, V Jairam; 1,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts maize, 4,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Towergate s—23,562 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolridas; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher; 4,000 cwts, G Bhimji.

FOR LONDON.

Umzumbi s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Arsterturm s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Hurst s—1 pot andropogan, Volkart Bros; 1 pot rosa oil and 62 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts maize, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergan s—2,006 cwts groundnuts, S. Cooverji and Co; 11 bales cotton-waste, K. Visram and Co; 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S. Cooverji and Co; 200 bales hemp and 50 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co; 162 cwts barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 6,000 cwts gingelly seed and 4,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts B. S. Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchund and Co.

Chyebassa s—1,500 cwts poppyseed and 184 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Newbridge s—6,000 cwts groundnuts K. Devchand and Co; 2,040 cwts groundnuts, I. Bhimji.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—25 bales hemp, E. Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels s—4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Rabenfels s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for order).

Westburn s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—156 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 16 cwts dry fruits, D N Shroff; 54 cwts dry fruits, M Ruttonsey; 18 cwts dry fruits, S Dossabhoy and Co; 25 cases condiments, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 63 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 38 cwts dry fruits, K Veerji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 68 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M Gazanand.

FOR COLOMBO.

Arcadia s—75 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Arcadia s—520 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 29.

The disturbance from Persia has given a light snowfall in Kashmir, and will probably continue to affect the extreme north during the next twenty-four hours. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. Cloud is heavy over the central parts of the country, but rainfall there is unlikely.

The forecast shows further light snowfall will occur in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight excess in the sub montane districts; night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight excess at Karachi and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Kathiawar and north Gujarat, the minimum is above normal at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at some stations; night temperature continues in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless over the reporting area. Skies have cleared in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana, but remain lightly to moderately clouded in the Peninsula and the Centeral Provinces.

A few light showers may possibly occur in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 29th December, was 30·002 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher orlowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A LEADER OF GERMAN WOMEN.

The most widely read woman novelist in Germany, at the present day, is Frau Gabriele Reuter. She has written many books and numerous short stories, but of special interest are her psychological studies of the German woman; these describe—or rather picture by a few masterly strokes—the unrest which possesses the soul of the German woman of to-day—the signs of a yearning to attain to some ideal other than that assigned to her in the past, the scope which may be summarised in the Kaiser's recommendation to devote herself exclusively to "Kinder, Kirche, und Kuche," children, church, and kitchen. A Berlin journalist recently had a long conversation with Frau Reuter at her charming country home in Aeschi, above the Lake of Thun.

NO MILITANTS IN GERMANY.

"Englishwomen have gained much in comparison with their German sisters," remarked Frau Reuter. "In Germany, we have not yet a voice in the election of borough councils and are unrepresented among the Poor Law guardians. We may not attend political meetings, much less hold them ourselves. Besides the part which Englishwomen take in municipal affairs, they also exercise no small influence in politics—witness the great political hostesses and the active part taken by members' wives at election times. This is unknown in Germany. The woman's movement in Germany aims, then, for the present at much lesser things than is the case in England—things which are regarded as primary rights there already. The method of propaganda, too, is quite different; the militant section is missing altogether with us, and it is impossible at the present time to imagine German women organising and holding such great processions and demonstrations as have taken place in England—apart from the fact that the police would doubtless step in and prevent them.

THE FUTURE WOMAN.

"The woman of the future," continued Frau Reuter, brought up and trained by a mother and grandmother who have taken their part in public affairs, would be educated to feel the necessity of keeping the impulsive side of her nature in check. It is not generally recognised that there two currents in the female sex: the one seeking an outlet for its energies in a larger sphere of life than that afforded by the family; the other, the softer element, which seems made for love—the eminently 'feminine' character, which is, of course, important and necessary in the world. Man, however, has made the mistake of thinking this the only possible character befitting a woman. I assert that no phase of life, no occupation, and no culture is absolutely masculine or feminine, and that no one should have the right to say 'so far and no further' to the members of our sex. There are the two extremes, but between lie countless gradations.

RATIONAL BALANCE.

"In the course of ages, it has happened that the feminine side of things has been suppressed the male side of culture, of life, had been abnormally developed at the expense of the female side. It is necessary to restore a healthy equilibrium by giving women more scope in the practical business of life. You have an example of what I say in the German educational system—the work of man. It is all formality and theory, and the poor children's brains are overburdened, with disastrous effect in too many cases. This is where the woman's instinct and knowledge of the inner Wesen—nature, disposition, or character—of the child would be of invaluable aid in restoring a rational balance. One party in Germany is endeavouring to emancipate woman by giving her the same education as man, in the same type of Gymnasien. Spare her that by all means! First let us devise a rational system of education, and then let her learn the same subjects as man, but in a way suited to her special needs. Opponents of the woman movement protest against the girl being kept over desk at the time of her development and growth, but they would shut the path of progress to her altogether, and turn her out to spend the aimless life of a young calf. By all means let a girl have her frolicsome moments when she is young, but do not limit her to that."

"When there is "Paisley Flour" in the cake, there is lightness.
When there is lightness there is digestibility.
Hence the wholesomeness of "Paisley Flour" Cakes.

"Paisley Flour
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

[illegible]

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines of [illegible]

HYDROCELE [illegible]

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES [illegible]

FATTY OR WINDY BODY [illegible]

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY [illegible]

DIABETES [illegible]

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA [illegible]

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS [illegible]

PATIENTS AND PHYSICIANS SUFFERING FROM INCONVENIENCES AND DANGERS OF OPERATIONS [illegible]

ASTHMA, COUGH [illegible]

EPILEPSY [illegible]

OPHTHALMIA [illegible]

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA [illegible]

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES [illegible]

LEPROSY [illegible]

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY [illegible]

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, [illegible]

CERTIFICATE.

[illegible]

Bombay, 14th February 1912. G. W. WILLIAMS

CERTIFICATE.

T. Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. W. [illegible]

5th September, 1911.

"KEATING'S" LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

[illegible]

Icilma
FLUOR CREAM
ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless—prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and pores insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO. LTD., LONDON, ENG.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

ONCE HE RODE.

[illegible] Tim—Of course, ye wouldn't think it, mum, [illegible] in a carriage during my youthful days.

[illegible] Lady—Poor man! Here's some-thing for you. [illegible] was it your happy lot to ride in a carriage?

[illegible] Tim—Bout forty years ago, mum. Me [illegible] pushed it.

[illegible] EN THE INEVITABLE HAPPENS.

[illegible] following advertisement appeared in a daily [illegible]

[illegible] d, a young man in drapery business, to be [illegible] behind counter and partly outdoors.—[illegible] &c.

[illegible] next day the advertiser was startled with [illegible] wing reply:—

[illegible] furnish you with excellent references; but [illegible] like to know what will be the result when [illegible] closes?

DOUGLAS, DOUGLAS!

[illegible] told Lord Palmerston that her maid who [illegible] with her to the Isle of Wight, objected [illegible] there again because the climate was not [illegible] enough.

[illegible] am I to do with such a woman she asked. [illegible] d better take her to the Isle of Man next [illegible] Lord Palmerston.

BAND USING IT.

[illegible] experience had led Mr Simkins to a [illegible] fashionable restaurant. He could not under-[illegible] word of French, but, determined that he [illegible] necessarily display his ignorance before [illegible], he pointed to an item and said—I'll have [illegible] that, please. The waiter looked com-[illegible]. I'm sorry sir he said gently, but the [illegible] playing that at present.

WAS SHE TO BLAME?

[illegible] d—you get the vase broken, Mary?

[illegible] ff the pedeshtal ma'am.

[illegible] d you upset the pedestal.

[illegible] r touched it. The chair bunked into it [illegible]

[illegible] n't you push the chair?

[illegible] ot, ma'am. It was the table done that. All Oi [illegible] to push the sofy up agin the table, an [illegible] knows Oi can't see phot's a-goin to happen [illegible]?

ANOTHER SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A [illegible] who was at dinner with a friend talked of his powers in the detection of crime, when a lady asked him if he could help her.

My powers, he replied are at your service madam.

Well said the lady mysterious thefts have taken place at my home for a long time. Thus there disappeared last week a motor horn a broom a box of golf balls, a riding boot, a dictionary a leather pocket-book and half a dozen tin plates.

[illegible], madam, said the doctor somebody in the neighbourhood keeps a goat.

HIDING NOTHING.

Really modern couples are just as apt to be truly mated as the old-fashioned sort of which we read about in the romances. A young Clevelander, who is often described as a man about town became engaged not long ago, and he spoke as follows to the lady [illegible] honored him:—I don't want to have any-[illegible] I must hide after we are married dear. So [illegible] may as well tell you that I play poker, I smoke cigarettes, I drink, I stay out late, and I bet on the races. I'm glad to hear you say so said the up-to-date girl brightly, I was so afraid that you and I wouldn't be perfect companions.

WHAT'S YOURS.

Gobsa Golde, before he struck oil, went one day to the races and lost all on the favourite. It was a hot day, and Gobsa though thirsty, hadn't so much [illegible] the price of a glass of sodawater. Nevertheless, [illegible] stepped boldly into a palatial saloon. In the [illegible] he struck up a conversation with a prosper-[illegible] looking man. You're a hale, sound man, said [illegible]. It's good for sore eyes in these degenerate [illegible] ys to see a man like you. What's your age? Fifty-[illegible], said the fat man, with a pleased smile, What's yours? Thanks, said Gobsa gratefully. Thanks. [illegible] ne's a large beer.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

He was a small boy, and wore a meditative look [illegible] he rang the bell of a suburban residence. But he was brief in his enquiries when the door was opened by the lady of the house.

Does Mr. Jenkins live here.

Yes.

The Mr. Jenkins that went out this morning on the motor-car.

The same What did you.——

Is he the Mr Jenkins that was in that awful street accident.

I have not heard of his having been in any street accident.

He isn't back yet, is he, ma'am?

No, not yet. But what.——

His full name's Mr Jeremiah Jenkins, isn't it.

Yes, that's his name.

Then he's the same man. He won't be here for an hour or two, cause he's gone to a chemist for some sticking-plaster and to have one or two little cuts seen to.

Now, my boy tell me what has happened. I can bear it.

Well ma'am, he's in the hospittle with a broken [illegible] but he'll be out in about a month and the [illegible] asked me to let you know, so's you could [illegible] and see him.

WANTED A NICE ANSWER.

[illegible] languid swell was visiting a charming young [illegible] lady and as they sat on either side of the fire [illegible] art was full of a burning desire to say some-[illegible] not only complimentary but brilliantly flat-[illegible]. So, after revolving the matter in his mind, he [illegible]

[illegible] Miss Lillie, why are those fire-tongs so like [illegible]

[illegible] meant her to guess or him to tell her because [illegible] glowed in her service, or were prostrate at her [illegible] or something of that kind.

Miss Lillie, looking solemnly demure, is she [illegible] 't know, unless it was because they had two legs and a brass head.

[illegible] was groping blindly for the front door before [illegible] d recovered from the shock of her own folly.

AN INHERITED GIFT.

For five-and-twenty years Popkin had been married to Mrs. P., and during that time her tongue [illegible] wagged almost unceasingly.

But one fine day she sat for fully five minutes [illegible] ng a paper. And Popkin was happy.

[illegible] dear, broke in his better half just when he [illegible] begun to enjoy the change and reflect on what [illegible] in the past, I see by the papers that a [illegible] ed jaw, two yards long has just been found in [illegible] wall.

[illegible] at, Popkin cried starting up suddenly from [illegible] hair. Ah, now I know the secret of your past. [illegible] well. But you never told me before that [illegible] ancestors came from that part of the world.

GOING THE PACE.

[illegible] y had never stayed in a big hotel before, but Jenkisson and his wife enjoyed it. No half-[illegible] measures for them—they went the whole hog, and [illegible] d nothing that was going.

[illegible] e'll have dinner here to-night, dear, said Jenkis-[illegible] as they discovered a new dining-room in the [illegible]. Hi waiter.

[illegible] s sir! And the white-fronted one dashed [illegible] ard.

[illegible] e want dinner, said Jenkisson. Dinner for two.

[illegible] rtainly, sir. Which will you have table d'hote or [illegible] carte.

[illegible] at [illegible] Jenkisson, But he was not the man [illegible] ow ignorance. For a moment he pondered, [illegible] only for a moment.

[illegible] hat do you think, dear? he said calmly. Oh [illegible] the expense Waiter you can bring us some of [illegible]

OUT FROM OBSCURITY.

[illegible] had had a leg up in the world and was [illegible] proud of his new position. Not long since [illegible] a man who in his submerged days had been [illegible] but who had remained in the old rut.

[illegible] Hallo, [illegible] said Jones, smirking at his friend. [illegible] ou haven't been to see my new house yet. Can you [illegible] come on [illegible]

Brown expressed pleasure at the thought.

Yes, continued Jones, we're having a small party. [illegible]—my daughter's coming out you know.

Brown scratched his head meditatively. His mind wavered. A look of sudden recollection came to him.

I've just remembered, old chap, said he. Our Jim's coming out on Friday He's had 15 days.

[illegible] Jones [illegible] ined.

[illegible] old friend, how long's your daughter [illegible]

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

MAKES HAIR GROW.

If there's any life left in your roots at all, even if you are now—practically bald there is some hope for you if you will but use.

KAMINIA OIL.

It will induce a growth of hair. If anything will.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SILKY STRANDS OF HAIR.

Flowing long and healthy, easily managed, so that you can put it up in any style or fashion's fad, is surely attained with.

KAMINIA OIL.

If your hair causes you any bother you should use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

V. P. Extra.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Market,
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a [illegible] reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—[illegible] AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

BUSINESS IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, whose speech on the Naval Prize Bill, won such general praise, is one of several members who have illustrated the value of the County Council as a recruiting and training ground for statesmanship. Parliament gave Lord Rosebery to the Council, and that body has since done its best to repay the debt by sending a number of its ablest members to the House of Commons. The most conspicuous of these is, of course, Mr. John Burns, and Mr. McKinnon Wood is hardly less distinguished. Though he sits for a Glasgow constituency and comes of Scotch parentage, Mr. McKinnon Wood is himself a Londoner through and through. He was born and educated in the Metropolis, and he has played a most important part in its municipal administration. For ten years he led the Progressive Party at Spring Gardens, where he showed rare qualities, alike as a debater and as an administrator. His first Government appointment was that of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, a position which he exchanged for that of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Lord Fitzmaurice, in 1908. Complaint has frequently been made that our Foreign Office has not given sufficient attention to business possibilities abroad. Devoting themselves exclusively to matters of high policy, its officials were in the past apt to neglect the more prosaic business of helping British trade. Mr. McKinnon Wood's appointment has changed all that. He has brought to the discharge of his duties a thorough knowledge of commercial affairs, and the information and assistance given to traders under his direction have made the commercial branch of the Foreign Office immensely more valuable than it used to be.

EARLDOM OF CHICHESTER.

The late Dowager Countess of Chichester was the widow of the fourth earl, the uncle of the present peer, and a former member for Lewes. The earldom was conferred at the commencement of last century upon a member of a family which had played a very prominent part in the history of this country. The first honour that came to the Pelham family was conferred over two hundred years ago upon a member of the Convention Parliment for his services in promoting the election of William and Mary to the crown of England. His two sons further advanced the fortunes of the house, the younger, Henry Pelham, being Prime Minister for some ten years. When Sir Robert Walpole's last Administration came to an end in 1742, he was succeeded by the Earl of Wilmington, who gave the office of Paymaster of the Forces to Pelham. The Earl died in 1743, when Pelham formed "the Broad Bottom" Administration, as it was called, by a coalition of all the parties, and this was not dissolved until his death in 1754. One of his Ministers was his elder brother, who had been created Duke of Newcastle, a title which on his death passed to the Earl of Lincoln, who had married Henry Pelham's daughter, and from whom the present Duke is descended.

A NEW AND ABLE JUDGE.

Mlle. Mirepowlski, the first practising French lady barrister, had one of the ablest of the English judges for her chairman at Marble Arch House in Mr. Justice Hamilton. "An Amurath an Amurath succeeds," was the general comment when on the retirement of Sir John Bigham, now Lord Mersey, Mr. John Hamilton, K. C. as he then was, was appointed to fill the vacancy, for, like Lord Mersey, Sir John Hamilton was always identified at the Bar with commercial cases; and the respect with which he was always listened to by Mr. Justice Bigham was the best possible tribute to his capacity. None the less, like many another good man, Sir John Hamilton had to endure several years of brieflessness before anything like prosperity came to him at the Bar—and this although he came from Oxford with an exceptionally brilliant reputation. Once he has made a start, however, he did not take long to secure a very large practice, and before he was fifty he had found his way to the large.

ALFONSO'S AUNT.

The Infanta Eulalia of Spain, who has been defying the authority of her nephew, King Alfonso, has numerous friends in England, especially among the Catholic aristocracy. She is also closely related to those members of the House of France, who have residential and other ties with England. The Comtesse de Paris, for instance, is her sister-in-law, she having married the Comtesse's only brother, the Duke of Galliera. But the Duke and the Infanta are very much junior to the Comtesse, who was married at Kingston-on-Thames to the late Comte de Paris nearly two years before her brother's birth and when his future wife was less than four months old. Indeed, the Duke of Galliera is younger than his niece, Queen Amelia of Portugal.

LORD MERSEY.

Lord Mersey, who is to preside over the committee which has been appointed to inquire into the working of the jury system, should do excellently in that capacity. In his farewell address to the Bench and the Bar last year Sir John Bigham, as he then was, observed that though his health was still excellent he felt that at the age of seventy he was entitled to take things more easily, though he added that he hoped still to be able to do useful work elsewhere in the public service. Such work certainly is that which he is now taking up. Lord Mersey himself in his days as an advocate had a very successful way with juries, whom he impressed none the less favourably by the fact that he never flattered them in the manner favoured by some advocates. Rather he adopted the attitude of one frank man of the world talking to another who was to intelligent to be deceived by sentiment or heroics; and judged by the results the method was very good one.

AN UNLUCKY FAMILY.

The Beresfords are not the only noble Irish family, whose history has been dogged by strange misfortunes. Since 1800 till the present time, with one exception, a father has never been succeeded by an eldest son in the Farnham Peerage. Of seven holders of that peerage, including the present peer, one only has been an eldest son—the seventh Lord Farnham who thirty years after his succession perished in the Abergele railway accident in August 1868. The Hon. Barry Maxwell, the eldest son of the late Lord Farnham, a young man of splendid physique, came of age in August 1897. The event was the subject of great rejoicing on the Farnham estate in the co. Cavan, and one speaker expressed the hope, which evoked enthusiasm, that Mr. Barry Maxwell would live to succeed his father in ordinary course, and thus break the spell of misfortune which had so long interrupted the regular line of succession. Only a month afterwards Mr. Barry Maxwell sustained injuries in a bicycling accident on the demesne of his relative, the late Right Hon. Colonel Saunderson, M. P., to which he succumbed.

AN UNLUCKY REBEL.

The extraordinary ill-luck which pursued the family of Theobald Wolfe Tone, the celebrated leader of the Irish Insurrectionary Movement in 1798, may be recalled also in this connexion. His grandfather was killed by a fall from a cornstack. He himself died by his own hand so as to avoid an ignominious death on the scaffold. His brother Matthew, an officer in the French service, was taken prisoner by English troops and hanged as a rebel. Another brother, William Henry Tone, came to India, made his way to the command of a Mahratta regiment, and was slain in battle. Yet another instance of the same order is supplied by the family of John and Henry Sheares, two young barristers who were convicted of high treason in Ireland in 1798, and suffered the death penalty. They were two of four brothers—the other two being officers in the Army and Navy respectively. The military officer died of yellow fever in the West Indies, and the naval one was lost in a hurricane.

A BRILLIANT THEOLOGIAN.

The Rev. Dr. James Moffat, of Broughty Ferry, who has been chosen to succeed Professor Souter (now of Aberdeen University) as New Testament Professor at Mansfield College, Oxford, is regarded as one of the most brilliant of the younger theologians of Britain. Dr. Moffat is at present minister of the leading United Free Church in Broughty Ferry, and has long been marked out for a professorship. Curiously enough he is the third professor who has come from Broughty Ferry churches, the other two being Dr. James Cooper, now Professor of Church History at Glasgow University, and Professor James Denny of the same city.

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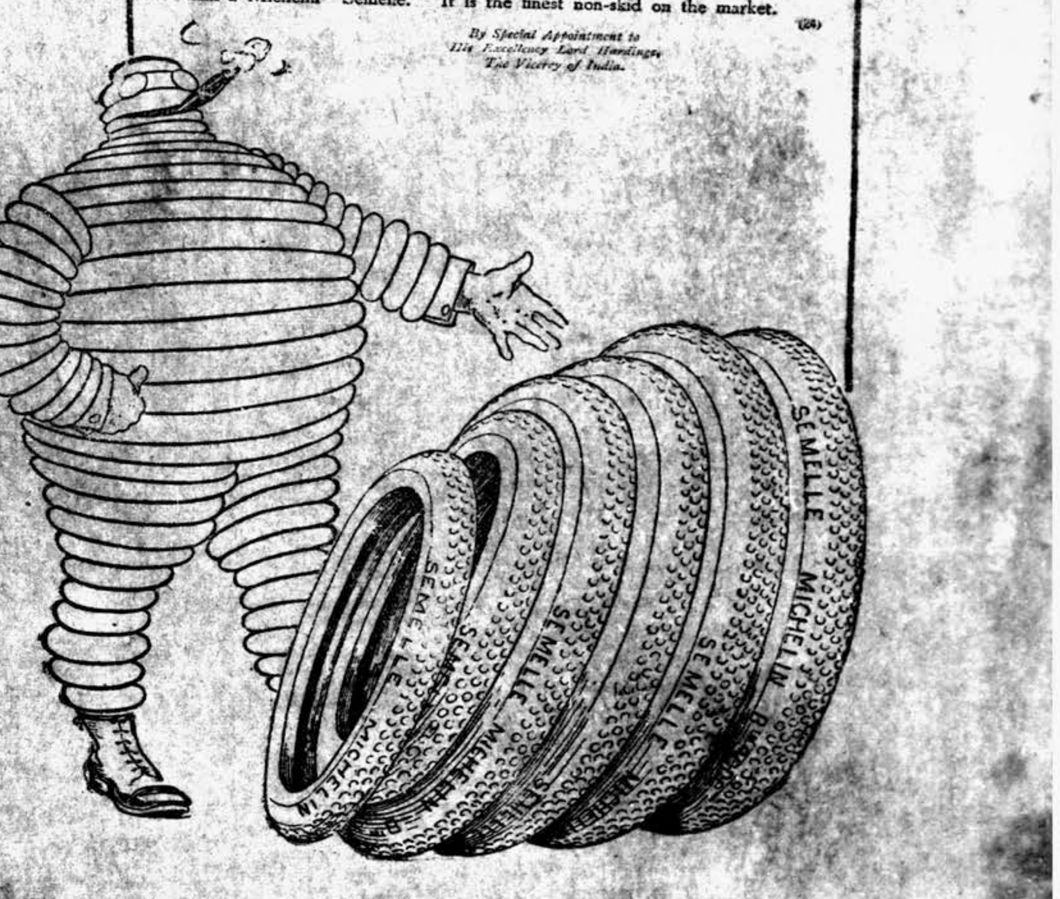

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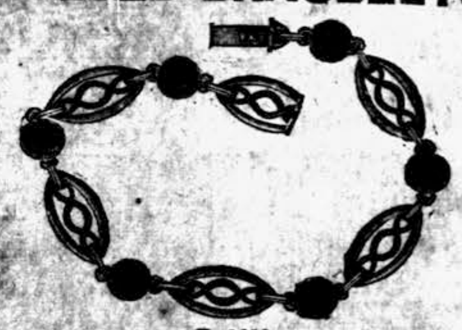

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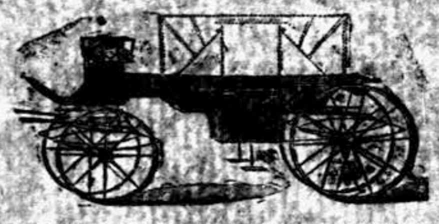

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